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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

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No. 53,988.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907				
2nd Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th „	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6523
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8291	MONGOLIA	8505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th April	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6508
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6523
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Vessels leaving on the preceding and following steamer days, i.e. 8, 9, 22, 23 March and 5, 6, 19, 20 April will proceed direct to London.

† Passengers by these steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

‡ Passengers by the Brindisi transhipping at Brindisi to a connecting steamer at Brindisi.

BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day before sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 10 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage distinctly marked with port of destination.

Passengers have the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Their Baggage must attend at that place between 2 and 4 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to go on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Through Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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BOMBAY, *December 1906.*

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CHATEAU LAFFITTE	6,378	Rebuffat	24th Jan. 1907.
NILE	5,876	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
ANDRE LEBON	5,834	Boyer	21st Mar. „
ATHOS	4,118	Combe	25th Apr. „
CHATEAU LAFFITTE	6,378	Guiguet	16th May „
ANDRE LEBON	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NILE	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DJEMNAH	5,646	Boyer	8th Aug. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DJEMNAH	5,646	Boyer	5th Jan. 1907.
ATHOS	4,118	Boucquant	2nd Feb. „

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P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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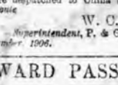

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907
CASTALIA	S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MACEDON	J. Thomson	8091	12th Jan.
OLYMPIA	F.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
CASTALIA	S. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
VENTRA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th „
CASTALIA	S.S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MACEDON	J. Thompson	8091	16th „
OLYMPIA	F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th „
VENTRA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

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Bombay to Port Said . . . . . Rs. 380
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 7th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 3rd Jan.	2 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 4th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARGONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lnga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWAREA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,080 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3028	3rd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	15th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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31st *December*, 1906.

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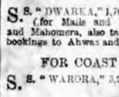

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KORNER	3041	A. Forenti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KORNER	3041	A. Forenti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	4260	D. Mandich	10th January.
* FD. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
† CHINA	5909	P. Cingletto	3rd March.
‡ AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bluffer	2nd April.
† VORWARTS	5909	R. Colleloni	2nd May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5909	R. Colleloni	5th January.
PERSIA	8805	P. Cingletto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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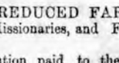
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
*SANDON HALL		Main	23th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU		J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU		F. Fyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

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KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan. 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlhauer	23th „ „

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* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS
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raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK.)

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	85	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes	90 1/4	=	"
3 per cent. Italian Secured Loan	103	=	"
5 per cent. Italian Unfunded Rupee Paper	84 3/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 3/8	=	+ 1/16
4 months' Bank	32 3/8	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	63 5/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris checks	25·26 1/2	=	+ 1/4
Hamburg checks	20·50 1/2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·82 3/4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	do. =	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 7/8	do. =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	do. =	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 7/8	do. =	"

INTEREST—

Day to day Rates	5 1/4	pr. ct. =	— 1/4
7 day market loans	6	pr. ct. =	— 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

To Bombay Calcutta	£	100,000
Gold to "	£	93,000

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 2 3/4 value

WHEAT—

White Karachi Nominal
Red Australian 30 7 3 new terms Jan-Feb done tone firm

RAT SEED—

Yellow Crushing 48 1 2 April-May sellers tone firm
Yellow Crushing 47 April-May sellers tone firm
Brown 47 3/4 April-May sellers tone firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Oil quiet but steady

COFFEE—

Cotton, New York 11 3/4

IN LIVERPOOL—

Dutton Market closed	doh
East Indian	quiet
Mocha	steady
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	5·80 4·10
Rio No. 7 G F Brown	10 7/16 unchanged
Both on speculation and for Export	400 bales
Imports	48,000 bale
Future closed	steady

Holidays until Wednesday.

Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·11	5·13	
plus 02	plus 02	plus 02
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5·13	5·14	5·15
plus 03	plus 03	plus 03
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·14	5·14	5·15
plus 02	plus 02	plus 02

Receipts at Cape Ports	42,000 bales
Do. to Continent	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	46,000 "
Do. to Continent	23,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·65 unchanged
Futures opened 10 points yesterday	9·30
Do. Jan.	Do. to-day
Do. May	9·03—03

* Advanced 5 cents owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement and decreased later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-16 unqt
Futures opened 7 Jan	9·31—09
Do. March	10·01—08
Lowest close	steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Weekly sales	33,000
Total Actual Exportation	4,000
Total Actual for Importation	1,000
Total Actual Forward to Consumers	66,000
Total Actual Exports	14,000
Total Weekly Imports	256,000
Total Stock	709,000
Estimated Stock afloat	500
Estimated Actual Forwarded to Consumers	300
Estimated Weekly Exports	2,000
Estimated Weekly Imports	7,500
Actual Average	220,000
Do. Indian	9,000

London 29 Dec. 1906

COTTON.

Stock in London	5,000
Total visible supply	4,680,000
Do. do. Last Indian	201,000
Quantity to sail	7,870,000

Arrival of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29 December :—

Cotton	1,501	bales
Wheat	2,483	cwts.
Linseed	3,201	"
Rape Seed	494	"
Jingelly Seed	27,805	"
Castor Seed	199	"
Copra	3,865	"
Groundnuts	4,204	"
Cutch	5,060	"
Hides	6,525	"
Myrabolams	19,721	"
Cottonseed	4	"
Mowrah	1,447	"
Jowari	2,238	"
Bajri	240	"

TRAINED NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

POISONED AND ULCERATED LEG-RESTORED BY ZAM-BUK.

A hospital nurse, gifted and experienced, has recently met with remarkable proof of Zam-Buk's antiseptic, curative, and healing powers. Her case was a very serious one of poisoning and ulceration, and the success achieved by Zam-Buk enhances the splendid reputation of this pure skin cure.

Writing from her home, 33, Webb's Road, Bendelay Road, Battersea Rise, London, S. W., Nurse H. says :—" Last May, in trying to save a child from falling, I grazed the front of my leg severely. It bled profusely, but my nursing duties prevented me getting to my room for about four hours. I had on a new embroidered stocking, and the result was that my leg got poisoned. As soon as possible I fomented the parts with antiseptics, and applied the usual ointments but my leg got rapidly worse. I then went to a doctor, but his treatment was very much the same as my own, with the addition of medicine, and, there was still no improvement. By this time my leg was badly discarded. It was quite green, and in one place I could see the bone. The wound extended from just below the knee to the ankle.

"One morning a friend gave me a small sample of Zam-Buk, and I applied it, with the result that I got the first good night's rest I had had for about three weeks. I got a proper supply of Zam-Buk, and persevered with the dressing for several weeks. The wound soon got healthy, and Zam-Buk promoted the gradual growth of sound flesh and a healthy skin until the limb was perfectly healed."

Zam-Buk's merit is openly recognised in official quarters. No home can afford to be without it.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s, Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, post paid and packed free on receipt of prices : Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2-8-0 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 1st Jan., 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the Name and Address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KITCHING—December 26, at Rugby, England, the wife of the Rev. Lorimer Kitching, Chaplain to the Government of India, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—December 27, at Ellis Lodge, Ambala, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. Glenn Allen, R. A. M. C., of a son.

PEARSON—December 28, at Bulandshahr, U. P., the wife of J. D. Pearson, B. A., Bar.-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STUART - SCHOFIELD—December 26, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. C. H. Oldham, M.A., Civil Chaplain, William Oliver Stuart, Squadron Quarter-master Sergeant, the Royal Dragoons, to May Sophia, second Daughter of the late F. M. W. Schofield, Esq., Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.

WILKINSON—PARR—December 24, at Nasirabad, Rajputana, by the Rev. B. Kitchin, Walter Hugh John Wilkinson, I. C. S., eldest son of the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, of Woolcote House, Oxon, to Stella Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General Parr, C. B., V. D. C.

DEATH.

TULLOCH—December 26, at the Hermitage, Mercara, Estelle Tulloch.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun Rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-28m., 9-14s.; Low water, 6-17m., 5-58s.

Bank Holiday : New Year's Day.

Parade of Troops in Garrison.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

FIRE IN A STACK OF COTTON BALES.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a stack of 46 bales of pressed cotton, belonging to Nanabhai Mulchand, and stored on the cotton green near the Colaba causeway. Information was given to the police of the outbreak of the fire, which was soon put out by them. The police, during their enquiries into the cause of the fire, found an empty match-box and four unburnt matches concealed in the stack. The damage done by the fire and water was trifling. Further police enquiries are in progress.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Alfred Marriott, a butcher and a minor, and Alfred Howard, a book-maker's clerk, were charged on remand with cheating one Mrs. Vardon, a boarding-house keeper at Colaba, and with making her lose Rs. 20 by false representation on Thursday last. The case has been reported. Superintendent Sloane obtained an adjournment of the case on Saturday last, in order to prosecute further enquiries in the matter. Yesterday, Inspector Jones, appearing before the Magistrate, said that the case had been placed before the Commissioner of Police and it was believed that the case could not be carried any further. He therefore, asked the Court to permit him to withdraw the charge. The Court allowed him to do so and the accused were discharged.

A DISHONEST COOK.—John Lobo, an old Goanese cook in the service of Mrs. Margarette Sykes a boarding-house keeper, was charged before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10 entrusted to him by the complainant. The evidence showed that on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Sykes gave the accused Rs. 10 for bazaar supplies. The accused failed to account for the money. He told the Court, he had supplied the complainant with bazaar supplies of the value of Rs. 4-4-0 and admitted having with him the balance. The Magistrate convicted him of misappropriating the balance and sentenced him to four days' simple imprisonment, besides which the accused was fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of a further term of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recoverable, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

RE-OPENING THE GAIETY.

Bandman Comedy Company.

AFTER an interval of only one day Mr. Bandmann to-night re-opens the Gaiety with a Comedy Company who will present us a wonderful variety of plays from funnosities like Charlie's Aunt and "Our Flat" to melodramatic items like "Two Little Vagabonds" and "The Silver King." The Company will have the charm of novelty, for it has never before appeared in Bombay, but there is no fear of a comedy being turned into a farce owing to the player being stage-strangers, to each other, for the Bandmann Comedy Company is an old established and highly organised and has just finished admirably organised and selected and has just finished a very successful season in Calcutta. The company season will comprise fourteen nights, and the repertoire is as follows :—

Wednesday, Jan.	2nd.—	"Niobe."
Thursday, "	3rd.—	"Raffles," The Amateur Cracksman.
Friday "	4th.—	"The Man from Blankleys."
Saturday, "	5th.—	"Two Little Vagabonds."
Monday, "	7th.—	"His House in Order."
Tuesday, "	8th.—	"All of a Sudden Peggy."
Wednesday, "	9th.—	"Lady Katerina."
Thursday, "	10th.—	"The Gentry Mouse."
Friday, "	11th.—	"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, "	12th.—	"Our Flat."
Monday "	14th.—	"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday, "	15th.—	"The Silver King."
Wednesday, "	16th.—	"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, "	17th.—	"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers. Mr. Bandmann's efforts to provide us with a continuous round of entertainments should meet with the heartiest approval of Bombayites.

DEAN CHURCH'S "DANTE."*

The late Dean Church was one of the best writers of English prose that the Victorian Era has produced, and some of his works have become quite classical. His monographs on Bacon and Spenser are very popular, and his various volumes of sermons and lectures are highly prized for their thoughtful matter as well as eloquent manner. But amongst all his works, which happily are all short and never exceed a few hundred pages each, his essay on Dante is conceded by competent critics to be his finest production. It is therefore with great pleasure that we welcome a new edition of it which Messrs. Routledge have just published in their elegant and attractive Universal Library. The importance of this volume is heightened by the introductory essay which Mr. R. P. Karkaria has prefixed to it. In this he, in a very interesting way, relates all that the reader should like to know about the author and his book, and makes some excellent remarks showing wide knowledge about Dante and the literature that has grown up around him. The position of Church's criticism of Dante is best indicated by Mr. Karkaria in a quotation from Dean Plumptre himself a great contributor to Dante literature and one of the best translators of the Italian poet. "It may well be described in a favourite phrase of our Teutonic neighbours as epoch-making. It is thorough, complete, exhaustive. But its very completeness and its length forbid any attempt to analyse it, and the high thoughts and noble temper that permeate the whole make it difficult to select quotations. The reader will scarcely, I think, wonder that I should have dwelt so fully on his unsurpassed essay. On one at least of its readers it worked, as I have said in the dedication to the "Inferno" with an epoch-making power." Higher praise than this, as Mr. Karkaria well says, it is not possible to give. Such being the importance of this little work, all would be glad to have it now in this cheap yet elegant and tasteful form. Mr. Karkaria has added to this essay on Dante two others of the Dean's essays on another medieval character, also an Italian, St. Anselm. The Dean later wrote a monograph on Anselm, but as Mr. Karkaria points out the earlier essays, given here, have a freshness and vigour which the later and larger work somewhat lacks. In the latter too many interesting matters are touched upon in a necessarily brief manner; but it is extremely readable. The volume is a good specimen of what a shilling can purchase even in these days of cheap books.

*Dante and St. Anselm, by R. W. Church, sometime Dean of St. Paul's. With an Introduction by R. P. Karkaria, London, G. Routledge.

"SEA SONGS AND BALLADS." (OXFORD.)

We do not remember having seen anywhere such a comprehensive collection of nautical songs as that at present under notice; collections of various kinds there have been in plenty, but no great variety in any. The book is rendered deeply interesting to all who have the love of the sea in their bones by the preface alone, ably written by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, who gives an account of the "Fore-bitters", as the old-fashioned sea songs were termed by sailors. Sir Cyprian evidently regrets that the old "Fore-bitter" is practically extinct, and that the modern substitute is a very inferior article. He tells us that they were entirely free from emphasantness of any kind, and usually had something in the nature of a moral. Apparently they were a very gradual growth, and were not written down, but learned by ear alone, yet a mistake was almost unknown. It was a surprise to us to hear that the regular song writers were by no means popular, and that even Dibdin's songs, which most of us think of as being the "real thing", had a very short life at the best. "Tom Bowling" was perhaps the best known of them, and here Jack has certainly shown his good taste. How many land-lubbers, we wonder, who sing this song are aware that Dibdin, when he wrote "Here a *sheer* hulk lies poor Tom Bowling", did not mean a "*mere*" hulk? A "Sheer hulk" was one with sheer legs on it for lifting things, and this was often the last use to which a fine ship was put. We notice that the collection includes such pieces as Lovelace's "Lucasta," which, though worthy of a place in any book, scarcely, to our mind, comes under the description of "Sea-Songs." We could wish that the compiler had given the date of the first song, in which the description of sea-sick people in old English is vastly diverting. The volume concludes with the well-known "O, Falmouth is a fine town," by W. E. Henley, and is rendered attractive to the eye by its binding and handy size and shape. We have also received from Messrs. Macmillan Mr. F. T. Bullen's

"OUR HERITAGE THE SEA"

which makes one heartily wish that the author had had the writing of our school books. He deals with the ocean in all its aspects, in its relation to clouds, winds, the worlds health, the world's commerce, the world's food supply, and also with the ocean as a battlefield. All these subjects are treated with the freshness that we have learned to expect from Mr. Bullen. All through the book there breathes a spirit of reverence for the workings of natural forces as instruments of a Divine purpose, and we are instinctively reminded of the psalmist's "These men see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep". When the sailor combines with vast experience of the sea in every latitude and every mood the heart of a poet, the eye of a painter, and the pen of a ready writer, his work cannot fail to take a firm hold on the imagination. Mr. Bullen complains, as do all who are in close touch with the question, of the extraordinary apathy of the British public to the importance of the sea to the nation, an importance which cannot conceivably be overstated, but which comfortable people at Home, on whom the butcher and the baker call with unfailing regularity, regard in much the same spirit as children do their daily dinner, as a thing their own by right, the use of which can never be denied them. We cannot help thinking that it would do us as a nation a world of good if, for a short time, we were to lose command of the sea, so that we could realize what it means to be helpless. "Give us the Luxuries of life" said the epigrammatic Frenchman, "and we will dispense with the Necessities," but the prospect of dispensing with both of them is a thing that we do not take much trouble to imagine. One small defect in the book must be pointed out, which is the author's proneness to overdrive certain adjectives, a fault which, in a writer with such a large number of words in his head, can only be ascribed to carelessness. For instance, the word "mighty" recurs with irritating persistence in the early part of the book, and although theoretically there is no such thing as an exact synonym in the language, it is necessary to sacrifice a certain amount of precision to avoid repetition. Taken altogether the book is one that we can recommend to all who love the sea and who have eyes to observe the wondrous forces continually at work in it, and which we shall never fully understand, but which we are yearly better able to appreciate as combining for the general welfare.

G. T. P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Lieut. Powell, R. E., of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Military Works Services in the Northern Command.

Lieut. S. Boyd, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

Lieut. Macdona of the 109th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. A. M. Addison, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. Woodside of the 54th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery in India.

Lieut. Shirreff Durham of the Light Infantry is permitted to resign his commission.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Captain Spencer of the 13th Hussars as Adjutant of the Duke of Lancastere Own Imperial Yeomanry at Manchester.

The following appointments of Royal Artillery Officers to Ammunition Columns have been approved :—

Royal Horse Artillery Ammunition Columns "A," Sialkot—Lieut. Uniacke from the 12th Battery R. F. A.

"B" Ambala—Sinclair from C Battery, R. H. A.

"C" Meerut—Johnston from O. Battery, R. H. A.

"D" Mhow Paynter from P. Battery, R. H. A.

"E" Trimulgherry Lieut. N. Patterson from 11th Battery, R. F. A.

The following postings from the Royal Field Artillery Batteries are made to the Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Columns.

To No 1, Cambellpore Capt Tyler from the 49th Battery, Lt Harvey from the 77th Battery and Lt Cripps from the 47th Battery.

To No 2, Hyderabad, (Sind) Capt. Attay from the 32nd Battery; Lt. Sarson from the 40th Battery and 2nd Lt. Ball from the 38th Battery.

To No. 3, Meerut Capt. Downes from the 82nd Battery, Lt. Lewis from the 72nd Battery and 2nd Lt. Ball from the 38th Battery.

To No 4, Kirkee. Capt Mundy from the 81st Battery, Lt. Candield from the 51st Battery, and Lt. Porrington from the 47th Battery.

To No 5, Rawalpindi. Capt Butler from the 63rd Battery, Lt. Bennell from the 67th Battery, and Lt. Willoughby-Osborne from the 75th Battery.

To No 6, Trimulgherry. Capt Lough from the 1st Battery, Lt. Potter from the 16th Battery, and Lt. Stevens from the 73rd Battery.

To No 7, Bangalore. Capt Evans from the 76th Battery and Lt. Napier from the 76th Battery and Lt. Donaldson from the 19th Battery.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DUMBEA."

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here on Thursday the 3rd January at 10 a.m., per Messageries Maritimes Company steamer "Dumbea," from Marseilles :—

Mr A B Dunn, Mr Dendy, Capt Elmie, Mr Fotindy, Mr A L Gibson, Mr and Mrs J Gilmore, Mr Irsak, Miss Mount, Capt Minhoni, Mr and Mrs Maitland, Capt Morton, Mr Nataraja, Mrs Portal Mr and Mrs Prosser, Mr and Mrs Rodgers, Mrs Tata, Mr C G Vickers and Master Moss Vickers.

For Suez—Mr Cartier.

For Adelaide—Dr and Mrs Powell.

THE Times correspondent at Paris telegraphed the other day: A serious and extraordinary accident occurred this morning to the so-called Peninsular train running between Paris and Marseilles. At about 35 kilometres from Avignon, while the train was running at a rate of 100 kilometres an hour, part of a bridge fell, wrecking the dining-car. The train immediately stopped. Unfortunately four passengers were injured, including two Englishmen. According to the *Débats*, the two passengers severely injured in the accident were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Haynes. A Mr. Crawford, of London, was slightly injured.

SPORTING NEWS.

SOUTH INDIA MOTOR TRIALS.

Distribution of Awards by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The following are the Awards in the Southern India Motor-Union Reliability Trials which finished at Guindy, Madras, on Saturday :—

CLASS A.

Captain Walker's 25 h. p. Pengeout, Driven by Mr. L. W. Simpson.

CLASS B. 1.

None arrived.

CLASS B. 2.

Mr. G. V. Scovell's 15-20 h. p. De Dion, driven by the owner.

CLASS B. 3.

Rajah of Vizianagram's 12-16 h. p. Fiat, driven Mr. T. C. O. Durrell.

The results of the hill climb are not yet available and none of the cyclists in C. Class arrived on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras presented the prizes to the winners at Government House, Guindy. In the course of his speech he welcomed the competitors, but said he could not but feel sorry that they had not come in greater numbers and that the incidents of the trial had left certain shipwrecked mariners weary watchers on the sea of hope. He also thanked Mr. Justice Boddam the President of the Union and Mr. Scovill for the assistance they had given in helping the motor movement in Madras.

Considering the many difficulties which had been encountered the trials have been very successful. Besides the prize winners, many cars went well and this particularly applies to Mr. A. L. Hannas 12 h. p. Humber between which and Mr. Durrell on the Fiat there was a tremendous struggle. Mr. Hannas lost a single point on the first and second day's runs and Mr. Durrell was the winner by a single point only.

Mr. Scovell is to be congratulated on winning the Vizianagram Cup which proved a very popular win, by the Master's bumping into him just after the distance post, and it nearly knocked Saloon off his pins. The way that Saloon was hunted along by the others exactly suited Fitzgrafton, though to give the horse all credit he never was very far off the front himself. His other opponents, however, did most of the rough fighting for him, and at the turn into the straight the sting was all out of the opposition, and this brilliant horse had only to come home as he pleased. This he proceeded to do and he was ridden right out to the last ounce, the same thing done with his stable companion Mallard. It was said that it did not matter to the owner which of his horses won and he anxious to see a fight to a finish between the pair of them. This he certainly did. Mr. Apcar, has our hearty congratulations upon his fifth victory, his previous successes having been as follows :—

1884 Statesman ch aus h
1891 Moorhouse b aus h
1903 Great Scot ch aus h
1904 Great Scot ch aus h
1906 Fitzgrafton b aus h

It is a great record of which any owner might well be proud. Of the vanquished, Sacristan II ran a good horse and stayed farther than most people expected him to do. He was very unlucky not to win the Trials and in any ordinary year he might have had a reasonable chance of winning the Cup. Suppose, for instance, there had been no flying light weight like Saloon in the race, and the first mile had been run at a moderate pace, this horse's tremendous dash over 6 furlongs would have just about landed him a winner. Mallard, we think, was strung up a bit too fine. The Master's was an attractive performance, and he is certain as we have all along asserted, to win a big handicap before the season is out. What more appropriate prize could he annex than the Merchants' Plate? If he has any luck at all with the handicappers he ought to be worth following when he goes out for this 1½ mile journey. Steinhager, as his owner feared, has not had enough time. What a nice horse he is to look at, and if only he were a bit more forward he would be a probable winner of next Monday's contest. We shall probably see him run better in the King's Plate a fortnight hence. We do not give him much chance in the Macpherson Cup, and it is possible that he will be reserved for the Second Meeting. Clear Artist ran a good horse for a long distance and only stopped when he was struck into and injured on the hock. Lamrock also performed well, but found the class a bit too good for him at the finish.

A sight that smote the hearts of all true sportsmen was poor old Long Tom coming back to the paddock dead lame. He broke down a long way from home and the only thing we have to be thankful for is that he had Jimmy Robinson on his back, as this jockey did not knock him about. The old horse was lame to our view when he went on to the course.

PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

FINALS.

In the finals to-day the 10th Hussars met the 12th Cavalry.

1st Chukker.—Hesketh got away immediately and got a subsidiary for the 12th; the 10th remained on the attack and sticky play occurred till the 10th centred well and Vaughan put it through. The 10th then ran game down and Meade Riditeg, Baird off well got a goal. Score :—10th Hussars—2 goals. 12th Cavalry 1 subsidiary.

2nd Chukker.—A long hit by Smith took the play to mid ground. But Palmer got away and Meade riding off the 12th Defence let Vaughan score more midplay till Palmer centering well to the front of goal Palmer put it through. Score :—10th Hussars, 4 goals. 12th Cavalry, 1 subsidiary.

3rd Chukker.—Palmer got off for a hit and some up and down play ended in Vaughan and Palmer putting up a subsidiary. The 12th were then badly penned and Palmer scored another subsidiary. The 12th worked up to mid-ground when Smith's pony slipped on him and play was stopped, Shakespeare taking Smith's place. Meade got away but Hesketh worked back brilliantly, and scored a subsidiary. Score :—10th Hussars 4 goals, 2 subsidiaries. 12th Cavalry 2 subsidiaries.

4th Chukker.—The 10th broke away and Palmer and Vaughan gained a subsidiary. Shakespeare then made a good run and Hesketh riding Palmer off well hit ball through goal. The 10th remained on the offensive till Meade put in a hot subsidiary. Midplay followed by a brilliant run off Palmers the 10th then penned and got a goal. Score : 10th Hussars 5 goals, 4 subsidiaries. 12th Cavalry 1 goal 2 subsidiaries.

5th Chukker.—Shakespeare and Hesketh working down scored a long goal and soon afterwards a long shot got a goal off a pony. They pressed and a hot fight took place at 12th end till 10th got another goal from the throw in, they ran down again and Palmer forced till a subsidiary was hit followed immediately by another from the hit out 10th scored a goal, the 10th Hussaar still pressed and gained another goal. Score :—10th Hussars 9 goals 6 subsidiaries, 12th Cavalry 2 goals 2 subsidiaries.

6th Chukker.—Three minutes play remained and the 12th made an effort till Vaughan ran the ball down and the 10th hit a long subsidiary. They then penned the 12th hard and dribbled a goal through. They ran it down again and scored another goal. Final score :—

10th Hussars	11 goals 7 subs.
12th Cavalry	2 goals 2 subs.

The Teams.—10th Hussars.—Mr. Meade, Mr. Palmes, Major Vaughan, Mr. Palmer (Back), 12th Cavalry—Mr. Wilson, Capt. Hesketh, Colonel Smith and Capt. Baird (back).

Umpires—Capt. Anderson and Capt. Rivett Carnac.

The 12th Cavalry were outwitted all through, but played a most plucky game. Their ponies were hopelessly outclassed. Lady Clark kindly presented the Cup to winning team after a few remarks by Sir William Clark giving a short history of the tournament since its inauguration and congratulating the winners on their success.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Viceroy's Cup day, will be memorable in the annals of Calcutta racing, says the *Asian*, by reason of the tremendous finish that one saw put up by the winner the Honourable Mr. A. A. Apcar's Fitzgrafton, an Indian victory by no means approaching a world's record. The record 1 3/4 miles that has ever been recorded is that of Major Dangerfield on an American course at Morris Park on October 3rd, 1903, 2min. 57 secs. The English authenticated record is Florizel II's 2 min 59 1/5 sec. in the Manchester Cup on 7th June 1895. The Colonials always dispute English times, as they say that they have no chance of being as accurate at their own. At the principal courses in Australia, and at Flemington, to mention one of them, the action of releasing the starting gate, touches a button which sets a big stop clock going in the paddock and as the horses pass the W. P. the official time keeper presses another button and the time is recorded for all the world to see. It is certainly the only means by which absolute accuracy can be secured, for any watch manipulated by hand might very easily err a fraction of a second or even more. The timing in Calcutta is, however, very carefully checked and as regards this record of Fitzgrafton's the official time keeper's clocking coincided exactly with that taken by several other people who were carefully timing the race all through-out its length. It was fast from the very jump and first two furlongs were put behind them in 23 seconds or 11 1-2 sec. per furlong. This would mean 5 furlongs in 57 1-2 sec. or only a little under the worlds record (56 1-4, Maid Marion, Morris Park, October, 9th 1884). Saloon's only chance was to cut them down, but his field were determined not to let him get a yard more start than was safe, for having twice seen how dangerous it was to let this speedy little horse slip away they were particularly careful not to repeat the mistake Fitzgrafton, Sacristan, Steinhager, Lamrock and Clear Artist were all after him, the moment the barrier went up like a pack of sleuth-hounds, and the pace was terrific all the way. The first six furlongs were run under even time, the last 11 2 mile 2 min 40 sec. and the last mile 1min 40 sec. At the end of the 11-2 mile Saloon was still in front and going gallantly. It says a good deal for him that he should have managed to sustain the great battle even so far, and had it not been that he was meeting a particularly fast lot of horses this year, and also a lot like Steinhager, Sacristan II, Lamrock, Mallard, and Clear Artist, who were suited by a strong run-race he would have got home. We are inclined to think that the little horse has had nearly enough of it for the present, as he has now had four very hard races, three of which he has won, inside a comparatively short time. We shall, however, give him one more chance and that will be this afternoon. Any chance he ever had of being placed in the Cup was effectually extinguished by the Master's bumping into him just after the distance post, and it nearly knocked Saloon off his pins. The way that Saloon was hunted along by the others exactly suited Fitzgrafton, though to give the horse all credit he never was very far off the front himself. His other opponents, however, did most of the rough fighting for him, and at the turn into the straight the sting was all out of the opposition, and this brilliant horse had only to come home as he pleased. This he proceeded to do and he was ridden right out to the last ounce, the same thing done with his stable companion Mallard. It was said that it did not matter to the owner which of his horses won and he anxious to see a fight to a finish between the pair of them. This he certainly did. Mr. Apcar, has our hearty congratulations upon his fifth victory, his previous successes having been as follows :—

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CRICKET.

Bombay Team in Calcutta.

BALLYGUNJ vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

There was a large attendance at Ballygunge on Christmas Day to witness the opening match between the Bombay gymkhana and the Old Suburban club, but the game was very disappointing. E. H. Spooner and Majors Deas and Wigram were all absentees, the last two being unable to accompany the team, while the Lancashire gentleman has not arrived in Calcutta, being engaged in a big shooting party. Ballygunge too were not representative E. H. only being unable to play owing to pressure of work, and Shallow announcement is ailing.

It was arranged that the result would count on the first innings, as owing to Cup day only a day and a half was allotted to the match. Bombay batted first and totalled 234, but the Suburban team fared badly the whole side being out for 116 and the Gymkhana won by 118 runs for the winners. Captain Rutter batted in excellent style for 86, but Reade who hit hard for 44, and West not out 27, were both unable to get the former showing more than his usual form, and the latter had scored a ton, and after gaining a single he was bowled by Grieve. West also received a life early in his innings, both catches being dropped off Nicolls' bowling. Captain Greig was out to a magnificent catch at deep mid-off by Victor Sherman, who was fielding substitute. Manders 26 and Wood 32 were the only two who shaped well for Ballygunge. H. M. Sherman fell to a smart catch at third man, Airy holding the ball beautifully. Crump four for 22 and Elliott four for 46 for Bombay and Gould 3 for 45 and Nicolls two for 41 were the most successful bowlers. The last-named would have had a far better average had the catches already mentioned not being dropped, on Wednesday both teams had a second knock at the wickets, Bombay scoring 129 for 4 wickets; while Ballygunge put up 45 for one, Captain Greig contributed 45 and his strokes to all parts of the field were really excellent. Captain Bradfield not out 41 and Stanford not out 34 also batted soundly. Scores :—

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Greig, c Sherman, b Gould	7	c and b Manders	49
Mr P M D Sanderson, b Gould	1	c and b Manders	11
Chas Rutter, run out	86		
Mr J O Airy, b Nicolls	21	st Tatham, b Adler	12
Capt Bradfield, c Gould, b Adler	3	not out	41
Mr P Beaumont, b Nicolls	0	b Manders	2
Mr R H A Elliott, run out	10		
Mr G Crump, c Reade, b Gould	7		
Mr F P West, not out	27	did not bat	
Mr H C Reade, c Gould, b Manders	44		
Mr A H Grieve, c Wood, b Nicolls	1		
Extras	20	Extras	
Total	234	Total for 4 wickets	129

BALLYGUNGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr T O Stanford, b

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TOO BUSY
MAKING
DHARIWAL
PURE WOOL
MATERIALS
TO SAY
MUCH
ABOUT THEM.

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Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

Our materials will last longer than any other makes you may have tried.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.
THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.
We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1907.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

THE distribution of Honours in to-day's New Year's List differs in no way from any of its predecessors. Except that it shows rather more attention to the claims of Bombay and to the non-official element generally. As regards some of those who have received honours we may say as was said of the flies in amber: "The things we know are neither rich nor rare, but wonder how the devil they got there." It must be by an utterly unique process that the selection is made. We need not particularise, but we know that the general public will wonder why the name of this individual appears whilst the name of that is omitted. If the names were submitted to public approval—to vote by ballot for example—what a different set of persons would have received decorations. We should elect some by way of compensation for the manner in which they have been treated by the powers-that-be and by this process doubtless Sir J. B. Fuller would be raised to the peerage. The State should invariably aim at "making it even" with the men who have suffered in the best interests of the country and of their countrymen. They have greater claims than the men who have merely done the duty for which they were paid—conscientiously and without offence. But no one in the world—scarcely anyone out of it we imagine—can tell how the lists are picked and by what concatenation of circumstances it comes to pass that other provinces contain more distinguished men than Bombay, that such and such a person wakes up this morning to find himself famous as the unworthy recipient of official honours. The distribution of decorations has become so lavish and so indiscriminate in this country that if it is as great a distinction to be omitted as to be chosen. So many have to be given, it would appear, but when there are so many persons worthy of them in excess of the number of baubles for distribution it does not seem absurd to suppose that the Viceroy pricks for honours as the King for Lords Lieutenant. Nevertheless, luck does not wholly desert his Excellency and it cannot be denied that in several instances the pin has struck a name which popular acclamation would applaud and such as may be associated with the Bombay Presidency,—few though they be—are in each case unexceptionable. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has earned his knighthood, over and over again, and the wonder is he did not receive it long ago. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's many services to the public have merited recognition and those of Mr. White must not be understated. Mr. Newcomen ought to have been rewarded for his mission to Persia, a year ago. Mr. Hewett's knighthood will be generally approved, while the remainder of the honours were given more or less as a matter of course.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

FROM whatever point of view the sitting of the Congress at Calcutta be considered we cannot but regard it as a lamentable failure. Congress was originated as a deliberative body in which every individual member was free to express his own opinions and those of the people he represented, and it was for a legitimate interchange of views that the delegates were supposed to meet together. It was also regarded as providing a safety valve to admit of the escape of the superfluous steam of heated politicians. It degenerated into an organisation for the ventilation of a mere anti-British political propaganda and its resolutions were one sided affairs—never properly discussed, for the speakers were arranged and their speeches prepared before-hand, so that the mover of a resolution was never challenged and instead of presenting to the world or to the Government a mature representation of native feeling, the Congress simply sent in a series of resolutions adopted by an inner circle which met before the assembly of the Congress delegates who were permitted to speak as long and as irrelevantly as they chose, but whose expressions of opinion could have no earthly effect on either meeting or draft resolution. Now that the Congress has been split into two diametrically antagonistic parties it might reasonably have been expected that the proceedings would be, as was originally intended, strictly and absolutely deliberative. But they were not. The wire-pullers met and disagreed and the minority put on their shoes and marched out of the Committee room, feeling no doubt that the majority of their own countrymen were as autocratic and as unsympathetic as the British Government itself, and partially, if not fully, convinced that justice would be as difficult to obtain under Self-Government as under the bureaucratic Government which still prevails, and is likely long to prevail, in this most distressful country—which by the way is more peaceful and prosperous to-day than ever before in its history.

To all appearances on the opening day the utmost harmony prevailed and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's lengthy—if not great—speech was listened to with respectful attention. But it transpired that there had been friction the previous evening among the wire-pullers, and Mr. Dadabhai's experience of the heavy work on that occasion probably was the cause of the president's inability to read a larger portion of the inaugural speech. We do not suppose the incident would have become known but that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in its anxiety to score over its vernacular contemporaries, divulged the secret and explained how Sir P. Mehta proposed an amendment to the partition resolution, in which he suggested a commission of enquiry, to which the Bengal delegates objected. The new party in Bengal again wanted to have the *Swadeshi* and boycott resolution adopted in respect of the whole of India as a means for the industrial and political regeneration of the whole nation, but it was opposed. The resolution was debated and debated for a long time, and amendment after amendment was proposed. At last Mr. Lalpat Rais' amendment was accepted. There upon the new party in a body, headed by Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde, Babus Aswini, Kumir Dutt, Anathbandhu, Guha, Bepin Chandra Pal and others left the *pandal* as a living protest. They followed the example of the Indian members of the Bombay Legislative Council some years ago, who learnt the lesson from the Irish Irreconcilables at St. Stephen's. It would perhaps have been wiser if the incident had never been allowed to transpire. For the Extremists conceived themselves bound to vindicate their attitude by another demonstration, one of a more public character and which is not inaccurately described as "pandemonium in the *pandal*" on the closing day, when Bengal partition and its corrollary of Boycott came under discussion. If the Congress is to be a deliberative body, a gathering before which individual as well as collective opinions may be expressed, then the Extremists were within their rights in demanding a hearing, no matter how much their colleagues might differ from them. If the Congress is merely to represent the views—as is apparently the case—of a handful of men who presume to dictate to the general mass of delegates what their resolutions shall be, then the Congress gatherings are useless and worse than useless, for instead of affording an opportunity of discussing important topics by all parties interested, they are to express and record views "by order." If the Extremists are self-respecting men they will never agree to this and will tolerate the interference of the Moderates any more than the latter will become subservient to the others.

No doubt the views of the Moderates are the soundest, the least objectionable, and more likely to meet with public approval. But it was not the purpose of presenting palatable resolutions that the Congress was formed, and we must support the principle which actuated the firebrands if we cannot endorse their views or approve their methods. They were as much entitled to say their say as the mildest of Moderates, and if they cannot enjoy liberty of speech in the Congress *pandal*, where in the wide world can they? It is no use holding forth in the jungle to the birds and beasts and the trees. The delegates in Congress assembled are intended to listen as well as speak. This is a fact they do not as yet freely recognise and they howl down those who disagree with them. It were an easy matter to outvote an unpopular resolution; moreover, that is the constitutional method of dealing with all futile or fatuous proposals. To refuse an opponent a hearing savours of barbarity and certainly will not go far to persuade his Majesty's Government of the desirability of an immediate grant of self-government. There are bound to be differences of opinion wherever two people of average intelligence meet. They will get no nearer to the light by refusing to credit each other with honesty of purpose and the exercise of reason. The Extremists doubtless showed themselves possessed of very dangerous tendencies and they are actuated by motives which are not those of loyalists or even patriots. On the other hand the Moderates displayed an impatience of contradiction and a disposition to dictate which were unbecoming in those who aspire to self-government. As clearly as daylight the Congress has demonstrated the unpreparedness and the unfitness of the people of this country to arrange their own affairs, at the present or any early period of time. We rejoice in the division into two parties because we believe it makes for independence of thought and action. Were the tendency judiciously directed it would lead to the Congress working out its own justification. But the Extremists are now more in need of training and education than the Moderates who must learn to tolerate the opinions of their opponents and seek to lead them to their own line of thought, not to bully and coerce them. Whilst the Extremists would boycott us, it would appear the Moderates would boycott the Extremists. Both sides have much to go through, much to learn and much to unlearn before the common dream of India's administration by her sons can be fulfilled.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in opening the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition spoke very plainly to his countrymen on the subject of the true Swadeshism. At the same time, in the most diplomatic manner, he showed that Swadeshism and boycott were not convertible terms. The people of this country, said his Highness, in ignorance and poverty have to compete with some of the richest, best trained, and most skilful nations on earth. They, with their ancient methods have to habituate themselves to modern ways, to adopt modern inventions, and then to beat those modern nations who made those inventions. It is a duel with Western nations with weapons of their own choosing: and with those weapons with which Indians are still unfamiliar. They must face and conquer those who are past masters in their use. With the produce of India's infant mills and infant iron foundries they must oppose the overwhelming flood of manufactured goods which England, Germany and America are pouring into India. The aspiration is legitimate and laudable. As the Gaekwar very wisely observed, Swadeshism can be a genuine economic force under the above conditions. It can be a potent weapon of usefulness if properly understood. There is no economic fallacy in that Swadashi creed which aims at improving the indigenous arts. The genuine Swadeshi ought to secure the maximum of production at the minimum of cost. Patriotism demands that the greater cost and the slight discomfort of using indigenous goods should be cheerfully put up with at the outset. "But" added his Highness "remember that no such movement can be permanently successful unless it involves a determined effort to improve their quality and cheapen their cost, so as to compete successfully with foreign products. The most rigid economist will then have no flaw to find in your Swadeshi armour." This is the Swadeshism to which no sane person can object. As the people of this country were told very forcibly only a few months ago, they are poor because they will not make the best of their opportunities, because they will not take and use the treasure which lies beneath their feet. Their opportunity is to-day, and to-morrow also, if they will but realise it, for as the Gaekwar told them the conflicts between capital and labour in Europe but play into the hands of the people of this country. They have capital and they are not without ability, but they are exceedingly lacking in enterprise and in industry. Without the latter the former are valueless—a fact whose recognition in this country is phenominally slow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey Vithaldas, who spoke in similar terms at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition in Bombay a couple of years ago, again endeavoured to stir up native enthusiasm in regard to economic questions and although he admitted that all the British and foreign capital was necessary, Indians might do much in their own way; for whatever Bengal might have done or failed to do during the last twelve months, she had undoubtedly given an impetus to the Swadeshi idea. All over the country to-day among young and old, rich and poor, men and women, high caste and low caste, the word "Swadeshi" has become a household word. He would have the spirit of it well understood. Enthusiasm is divine, he exclaimed, and without it even in regard to the industrial regeneration of the country but little can be achieved. Bengal had applied the life giving spark to the slumbering spirit of Swadeshism in this land, and theirs is the honour of concentrating the national mind on the work of industrial development. Wisely and prudently directed Swadeshism will do much for the industrial development of their country, but Swadeshism must not be permitted to deteriorate into disloyalty and disaffection.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

GENERAL BARON Kaulbars, who has been removed from the Governor-Generalship of Odessa, "owing" says Reuter "to his connection with the Union of the Russian People, which is terrorising the City and assaulting the Jews and students," is the Kaulbars who played such a prominent role on the Bulgarian stage about twenty-one years ago. It was he who was sent by Alexander III to act as a sort of War Minister to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, but in reality to dragoon the prince to his will. Kaulbars was at the bottom of all the troubles which culminated in the kidnapping of the ill-starred Battenberger. Prince Alexander subsequently grew tired of his lot and abdicated, and was succeeded by Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, the present ruler. General Kaulbars played a more or less prominent part in the Russo-Japanese war and commanded the Third Manchurian Army, and later on was promoted to the command of the second Manchurian Army. He fell ill, however, a month or two later, and was sent home, being rewarded with the Governor-Generalship of Odessa. He was said to be the best-looking man in the Russian Army.

*** WITH to-day's issue we distribute gratuitously a sheet almanac for 1907, giving besides the twelve months' calendar, a mass of useful information concerning the various public departments of Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Friday next. These mails were delayed in transit across the Continent and left Brindisi considerably late.

THEIR Excellencies and party returned from Barrackpore to Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

THE P. & O. s.s. "Delhi" left Hongkong on the 29th of December.

THE Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, begs to inform that the Eastern Telegraph Company report that they are now working all right to Liverpool and London and can deal with normal traffic.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GREENFIELD, Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Major C. S. Baynes, D. A. A. G., will proceed to Deolali to-day where he will inspect the detachments of The Royal Scots, on the 2nd and 3rd instant, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers on the 4th instant.

AFTER the conclusion of the Educational Conference there was a special meeting at Dacca to discuss the formation of a Political Association of Mahomedans, and finally it was decided that an All-India Moslem League be formed to promote feelings of loyalty to the British Government, to protect and advance the political rights and interests of Mussalmans, and to prevent the rise among Mahomedans of any feeling of hostility towards other communities.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th November amounted to Rs. 1,966, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 195. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 10th November were Rs. 34,739, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,318.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 10th November, amounted to Rs. 20,398, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,171. The total earnings from 1st July to 10th November were Rs. 2,46,425, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 16,444.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 10th November amounted to Rs. 3,570, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 442. The total earnings from 1st July to 10th November were Rs. 61,738, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,525.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48·00 miles open) for the week ending 22nd December 1906, amounted to Rs. 5,417 being an increase of Rs. 1,904 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January to 22nd December were Rs. 193,675, being a decrease of Rs. 21,384.

A NOTEWORTHY exhibit in the Bengal section of the Indian Industrial Exhibition is that of a quantity of banana meal. Mr. Mookerjee informed the *Statesman*, in connection with the extraction of this meal, that a remarkably fine jelly is obtained. This jelly is the centre of a thriving industry in the United States, and there is no reason why the same result could not be achieved in India. The method is very simple. The jelly and perishable matter are first extracted from the fruit and the former is retained. The residue, which consists of starchy matter, is carefully strained and then sun-dried, afterwards being ground into meal.

AT the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to be held in the first week of February next the following changes will occur in its Council:—Sir Andrew Fraser, now President of the Society, will retire and will be succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, of the Calcutta High Court, now a Vice-President of the Society. His place will be filled by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Principal, Calcutta Sanskrit College, who is now joint Philological Secretary. His place will be filled up by Mahamahopadhya Pandit Satish Chandra Vidyabhushan, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, who is now a member of the Council, Mr. A. Earle, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, will resign his place as a Vice-President of the Society. Dr. E. Denison Ross, now Philological Secretary, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillot, General Secretary, will continue to hold their offices. It is not known as yet who will succeed Mr. Earle as a Vice-President of the Society, but the probability is that the Very Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta may take his place. Dr. T. H. Holland will continue to act as the third Vice-President. In making the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, their President, the Asiatic Society are taking in a Bengali as their head for the second time, for it may be remembered that the first Bengali who enjoyed the honour of presiding over the Asiatic Society was the late Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, D. L., C.I.E.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The Outlook in Morocco.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 15.

It was thought possible that the French Government might, as a matter of policy, hesitate upon entering into direct conflict, physical conflict one might say with the Catholic Church, as a corollary to the Law decreeing the complete separation of Church and State in France, but the events of the past week have rudely shattered that expectation. An acute crisis has now arisen and there is too much reason to fear that matters may proceed from bad to worse. The Pope has a rooted distrust of the French Government; he knows that the Socialist, and extreme Radical parties to which most, if not all the Ministers, belong, are inspired by the fiercely Jacobin, anti-clerical spirit which animated the sectaries of the first French revolution in its dealings with the Church and refuses to make sacrifices on questions of principle which would not appease the enemies of the Church in France even were they not against his conscience as Head of the Church. The Vatican has already rejected the Public Worship Associations expedient which the French Government represented to be a means of enabling the Church to organise itself and enjoy autonomy and independence within its own sphere under the Separation Law. It is true that a large majority of the first episcopal assembly convened to deliberate upon this Law accepted the Public Worship Associations proposal. They perhaps dreaded a conflict with the Government knowing how little consideration they might expect in that case from the men in power and so were prepared to make the best of the situation. But the Pope in the first place had never accepted the Separation Law concerning which the Government never consulted him. On the contrary the Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Holy See and has persisted ever since in ignoring what the Pope claims as his right to be heard in the matter. Therefore the Pope issued the encyclical forbidding the Church in France to recognise the Law or to avail itself of the Public Worship Associations proposal, possibly also, acceptance of the proposal would have been regarded as tending to weaken the authority of the Holy See in ecclesiastical matters. The Bishops obeyed the Papal injunction and in a second assembly unanimously resolved to act accordingly. M. Briand, the Minister of Public Worship, then proposed to leave the church to be governed by the law of 1881 regulating public meetings to which assemblies for Divine Worship in the churches would be assimilated, the clergy being required to give previous notice to the civil authorities of the services proposed to be held. M. Briand offered to simplify this formality by intimating that the Government would accept from the clergy a single notice as valid for twelve months celebrations of divine service in the case of each particular church or cathedral. Here again the Catholic clergy and laity seemed inclined to accept the Government's proposal and Cardinal Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in a circular to his clergy declared the giving of notice to be a mere administrative formality implying neither the renunciation of any right nor outside interference with religious worship. That is scarcely tenable, but in any case the Archbishop's opinion found no favour. At the Vatican, as the Pope issued a second injunction to the French clergy forbidding assent to the Government's proposal to apply to the Church, the law of 1881 upon public meetings in the same way as he had vetoed acceptance of the Public Worship Associations proposal.

The Bishops and Clergy were again obedient to the voice of the Head of the Church, and Cardinal Lecot hastily withdrew the circular which he had issued. The Government on its side regarded the Pope's action as an open defiance and lost no time in taking measures equivalent to a declaration of war against the Holy See. It was resolved to carry out in the most drastic manner the Separation Law which came into force on the morning of the 12th instant as a preliminary step notice to leave France within 24 hours was given to Mgr. Montagnini, former auditor of the Papal Nunciature, who has been residing at the nunciature since the rupture of relations between France and the Holy See, though not discharging any mission to the French Government. His rooms were searched by the Police, the French Government regarding him as an intermediary between the Vatican and the French episcopate and as such rendering himself amenable to French law. Notices were served upon the Archbishops and Bishops of France to vacate their palaces, upon priests to quit their presbyteries and upon directors of theological seminaries to give up the buildings which they occupied. Ministerial Bills will be introduced in the legislature with the following objects:—(1) The suppression of pensions and allowances to ecclesiastics who do not conform to the Separation Law. (2) The immediate liquidation of the property of public establishments of Catholic Worship. (3) The dissolution of presbyteries episcopal residences and the edifices occupied by seminaries. (4) The infliction of penalties to be imposed in the interest of national security.

(This means fine imprisonment or even penal servitude according to the gravity of the resistance offered to the execution of the law or failure to conform to its prescriptions).

The Mayor of Brest has already informed the cures of the different parishes in the town that the Municipality is taking immediate possession of the presbyteries. Some official declarations in the Vatican organs repel the charge that the Pope has wilfully rejected a peaceful method of issue from the present situation. The Holy See up to the last moment hoped for some acceptable compromise and M. Briand's second circular proposing reversion to the law of 1881 was a bitter disappointment to it. The arrangement therein proposed offered no finality and was of an entirely arbitrary character besides being altogether hostile to the interests of the church, which it made no pretence of safeguarding. It professes to leave the sacred edifices in the possession of the clergy for purposes of public worship and ceremonies but under conditions which make their use almost impossible.

A single declaration may suffice for the regular routine of worship, but as regards baptisms marriages or funerals, M. Briand's circular expressly states that the conditions of Act 2 in the law of 1881 have to be fully complied with and this article enacts that all public meetings shall be preceded by a declaration indicating the place the day and hour of the meeting. The clergy will be simple occupiers of the sacred buildings destitute of any administrative authority whatever, unable even to order the mending of a broken window without permission, though held responsible for any damages the building may suffer as to the episcopal palaces and presbyteries. The clergy may rent them if they please but there is nothing to prevent a hostile municipality or competitor from raising the rent beyond all reasonable limits. The seminaries cannot even be reoccupied on payment of rent. They are taken away for ever. The Pope has expressed his grief at having been forced to proceed to extremes. "Nothing, he said, will stop us, neither persecution nor martyrdom in protecting religion." The view taken by many Catholics in France and Italy is that there will never be religious peace in France without a direct agreement between the Church and the Republic and that on the day that any Government in Paris will treat with the Pope, it will find the Holy See more accommodating than it believes. Ministers have once or twice declared that there is no intention of closing the churches, the Government not wishing to fall into that trap. But policemen are to attend every church service with note books and any priest found celebrating mass without authorisation from a Public Worship Association or without having given notice under the public meeting law of 1881 will be liable to fine or imprisonment or both. In Catholic circles in Paris the closing of the churches within a month or so is regarded as inevitable. French people are no longer, perhaps, such good Catholics as they were, for materialism, atheism and 'secular' teaching in the schools have done their work here as in other lands, but many Frenchmen and still more Frenchwomen must feel distress and dismay at the prospects of being for however short a time without the Sacraments of the Catholic Church; Bishops and priests being driven out of their ecclesiastical residences will have to live where they can and must celebrate mass in private houses—unless the Government regard that also 'a public meeting' only permissible under the provisions of the law of 1881. The situation now is that the French clergy have informed the Vatican that they are ready to submit to all penalties, including imprisonment, rather than yield to the French Government, while the Vatican declares that it is prepared to face the abandonment of Public Worship and the establishment of private religion of the clergy, and Catholics are obliged to abandon the churches. Mass was celebrated in the Paris churches at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Sixty-nine priests are to be prosecuted for celebrating service with out giving notice to the authorities. A number of the Bishops declare that they will only leave their palaces on being compelled to do so. Serious rioting has occurred at Angers on the expulsion of the Bishop from his palace.

RAISULI IRREPRESSIBLE AS EVER.

The French and Spanish warships are now at Tangier, and both France and Spain have forces within call, should a landing with the object of operations in the Tangier district become imperatively necessary. But any landing of troops will be most jealously watched by several of the Powers and particularly Germany. Should a serious emergency suddenly arise, the international formalities to be gone through may cause most prejudicial delay before France and Spain can take any action. Germany's disposition in the matter is made evident enough in the reply given by the German Foreign Minister in the Reichstag to questions put by the National leader. Herr von Tschirsky said that the assurance had been given that the spirit of the Convention would be strictly observed. Troops could only be landed after consultation with the representatives of the other Powers at Tangier. Only in the event of an armed attack would it be permissible for the representatives of France and Spain conjointly to have detachments landed, and they were afterwards to give their diplomatic colleagues an account of the steps which had been taken. In all other contingencies detachments of troops would only be landed for the preservation of order in Tangier and its neighbourhood and after previous arrangement with the other diplomatic representatives. The authority of the Moroccan Governor would be maintained. The landing parties would be withdrawn as soon as possible and would in no case remain after the moment when the police had been organised. After the French and Spanish Governments had expressed their determination to act in strict accordance with the spirit of the Algeciras Convention, the German Government had no reason to raise objections to the action of the two Powers. The position of Vice-Admiral Touchard, Commander of the combined French and Spanish forces will certainly not be an enviable one and I continue to regard the outlook of the whole business as an essentially delicate and dangerous one. The Vizir is stated to have persuaded the Sultan to relinquish his proposed visit to Tangier. Raisuli, however, much more than the Sultan, appears to be the dominating feature of the situation. Last week at all the country markets, for about 30 miles round Tangier, public criers announced an approaching Christian invasion and called upon the people to be prepared for a holy war. Raisuli, it was added, would supply money, rifles and ammunition to all who had need of them. On the 10th instant, Raisuli informed the Moorish officials that after conferring with the mountain tribes he is prepared to march upon Tangier at the head of 15,000 armed men and to drive into the sea and massacre every Christian in the place. It also stated that the mountain tribes are sending to the Sultan's representative here strong letters of protest against the introduction of reforms. With the Sultan himself Raisuli appears to be all powerful, but whether this may be the effect of fear or love it is impossible to say. But for his hatred of reform and dread of European intervention the Sultan would doubtless be glad enough to be rid of Raisuli by any means even by those familiar to most Eastern potentates, but he may still hope to use the active and unscrupulous Chieftain as a means of harassing the Powers and causing a rift in their present accord in demanding reforms in Morocco. In any case he became reconciled to Raisuli last week and restored him to his favour, notwithstanding the protests of the European Ministers and the demands for his removal made by the Sultan's representatives at Tangier. Raisuli, thereupon, resumed his post in the market place and recommenced administering justice there. This was nothing less than a challenge to the Powers and showed how little the brigand was impressed by the naval demonstration. Raisuli's followers, all armed with rifles, have also reappeared and the natives are again displaying their arrogant demeanour towards Europeans. Sherarian troops should arrive from Fez next week with the ostensible object of suppressing Raisuli and restoring order in the Tangier district, but the date of their arrival is really very uncertain and the troops are moreover half-starved and poorly-clad and diseased, with large arrears of pay owing to them. Raisuli declares to the *Times* correspondent that he is not in the least afraid of them knowing their miserable condition when they arrive. He will request them to place themselves under his orders and should they refuse he will drive them inside the walls of Tangier which may occasion loss of life and certainly loss of property to Europeans living in the outskirts of the town. Raisuli is prepared to guarantee to the European representatives the peaceful introduction of the proposed reforms if a guarantee for his own security be given to him by the Sultan. This second guarantee must be given on behalf of the Sultan by the Shereefs of Wazan and five important Tangier families to be nominated by himself should the European representatives be unable to grant it themselves. In this case Raisuli added the Sultan, would be well advised to send to Fez the troops coming from Fez in order to defeat the Pretender, while Raisuli undertook the restoration of absolute peace and order in the Tangier district. Raisuli denied that he had fostered the agitation prevailing among the mountain tribes and declared that the use of his name by the town criers was made without his authority. Notwithstanding those denials, however, it appears pretty certain that Raisuli is stirring up agitation among the tribes as among honoured guests at Raisuli's stronghold at Zinat are the brigand Valiente who captured two British officers last year and some bandits of the Beni Moore who attacked the *Times* correspondent's villa, two years ago, together with other disturbing elements of the same class. In short, neither the Sultan nor Raisuli nor the Maghzan is to be trusted though they are pretty sure to prove themselves anti-European as far as they dare. They are already willing to sow dissension between France, Germany, Spain, and Italy and may find the ground partly prepared for them owing to the jealousy and distrust prevailing between some of the Powers.

DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG.

The German *Reichstag* was dissolved by Imperial decree on the 13th instant after rejecting by 178 against 168 votes the supplementary credit of £1,461,600 for the current financial year demanded by the Government for quelling the native rising in South West Africa. This result of the prolonged debate upon the Colonial estimates came as a surprise to the general public in Germany, but scarcely so to the Government as the Emperor signed the decree of dissolution at Bucksburg early on the morning of the 13th and Prince Bulow produced it immediately after the adverse vote given in the House the same afternoon. The money asked for by the Government was to defray this year's further expenditure beyond the estimates already voted for military operations against the rebellious natives. The Government were beaten all along the line upon one proposal after another, their defeat being due to a combination of the clerical centre with the Poles and the Hanoverian Guelphs. The Socialist deputies as might be expected also voted with the majority, but their opposition by itself would have mattered little it was the action of the centre that decided the day. The result is in fact regarded as a national protest against the cruelty, folly, corruption and inaptitude that have marked German colonial rule. Of these there has been ample revelation in the course of the debates just concluded with the result of producing a general feeling of disgust and reprobation throughout the country. The war in South West Africa has lasted over three years, costing Germany £30,000,000 and thousands of lives. At present there are 10,500 troops in the colony and the number of rebels in arms is not estimated beyond from 700 and 800. There is practically no return for the money and the population consists almost entirely of soldiers and officials as is the case with other German colonies. No German thinks of emigrating thither. It was Herr Bebel, the Socialist deputy, who first moved German public opinion seriously on the subject by the strong indictment which he launched on Dec. 1 concerning the atrocities committed in the German African Colonies. Prince Bulow in a strong appeal to the House before the decisive vote was taken declared that the Government could not accept the proposal for a considerably reduced number of troops in the Budget for 1907 as such a reduction would render effective military action impossible and must result not only in the loss of the South West African Protectorate but also in endangering the centre and north. The risings would spread to the other German colonies and provoke a general revolt against white rule.

(Concluded on page 8.)

ENGLAND STORM-BOUND.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Twenty-two Deaths.

FEARFUL END OF AN M.P.

DEATH OF MR. BLACK, M.P.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Black, the member for Banffshire, has succumbed to the injuries he received in the Arbroath railway collision.

The deceased underwent a further operation for internal injuries before he died.

Three more deaths have taken place from the Arbroath collision, the total now being twenty-two.

Aberdeen, which has been cut off by rail and wire since Thursday, is still isolated.

THE S. S. "ORMLEY" REFLOATED.

The steamer Ormley, which was ashore at the South Foreland has been refloated. Six tugs were employed to get her off.

AFTER THE STORM.

Railway's Resuming Traffic.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Railway communication between England and Scotland is being resumed by all routes.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The North British express has been wrecked at Ellie Junction near Arbroath. Thirteen were killed and thirty-seven injured. Mr. MacNeil the Editor of the *Scottish Farmer* was amongst the killed. Mr. Black M.P. had both his legs broken.

The express crashed into a stationary Caledonian train conveying storm-bound passengers.

BY AIRLEY.

"Tragedy strikes hard, be the scene the battlefield or the more peaceful walks of life, as is seen in the sad fate which has befallen Mr. Black, the member for Banffshire, in the train smash near Arbroath, only a couple of days after the killing of Lord Delaval Beresford, in the railway collision in North Dakota." Mr. Black, by the way, is not the first member of Parliament to meet with a violent end on the "iron road." The last case of an M. P. being killed on the line was that of Mr. William Beckett, M.P. for York, the brother of the late Lord Grimthorpe and a partner in the famous banking house of Beckett at Leeds. Mr. Beckett was crossing the metals somewhere in Yorkshire and was knocked down by an engine and killed. Other well-known Members of Parliament who suffered an equally sudden fate were Mr. Huskisson, a former Colonial Secretary, Mr. Theobalds and Sir Henry Goldsmid, K.C., who was the first Jew to be called to the Inner Bar. Many other M.P.'s have met a violent death, but in other ways. Only one M.P. has met with the "motor-death," and he, Sir William Lattigan, was a well-known Anglo-Indian, formerly a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and author of "The Hindu Law of Adoption." Sir William Lattigan, like Mr. Black, represented a Scottish constituency. Only one M. P. has met with his death in a balloon accident. The victim was Mr. Powell, Member for Coventry at the time of the accident, which was as far back as 1852.

The Upper Chamber of the British Parliament can also supply its roll of railway tragedies. The last peer to be killed upon the line was the fourth Earl of Strafford, who fell in front of a train while walking to and fro along the platform of a wayside station near his seat in Hertfordshire. He was for many years a close friend and equerry to Queen Victoria. The Strafords are said to be the most unlucky House in the Peerage. The Earl's two sons also died tragically in their youth. Perhaps the most tragic railway tragedy in which a peer was killed was so long ago as 1868, when the Lord Farnham of that day, a distinguished scholar and sometime M.P. for Cavan, was dashed to death in a dreadful catastrophe on the London and North-Western Railway near Abergele. His wife, Lady Farnham, shared his fate. Truly, Death is no respecter of persons!

DISASTROUS RAILWAY SMASH IN AMERICA.

LONDON DECEMBER 31.

A disastrous railway collision has taken place between a passenger train and a goods train in a suburb of Washington upwards of twenty people were killed and a hundred injured.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

There has been an epidemic of Railway accident on the Continent and three, which occurred yesterday, were serious. The Hamburg-Cologne express dashed into a cattle train crossing the main line five people being killed and eleven injured.

The Frankfort-Cologne express collided with a goods train and the Brussels-Bruges train was derailed, one person being killed and many injured in each case.

THE HETVOLK POLICY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Herr Smuts being interviewed said the Hetvolk's policy was repatriation of the Chinese qualified by the necessity of first replacing them by natives, but would not allow the mines to be injured and not a man would be moved till he was replaced.

BIG SHIPPING DISPUTE AT HAMBURG.

Captains' Association Blacklisted

POSSIBILITY OF A DEADLOCK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

There is a serious shipping dispute at Hamburg owing to the Hamburg-America, the German East Africa, the Cosmos and other Companies requiring their officers to withdraw from the Association of German Mercantile Captains and Officers. The majority have refused and consequently eight were dismissed and 71 punished. The officers resolutely demand the rehabilitation of their comrades, but the Companies are unyielding.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co. s.s. "Oceana" with English Mails of the 21st instant left here for Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

TO-DAY'S LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The following New Year's Honours have been Gazetted :—

STAR OF INDIA.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Mr. John Prescott Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor Designate of the United Provinces.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, Chief Secretary, Government of Madras.

Hon'ble Mr. William Henry White, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

Major the Maharaja of Bikanir.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. Francis Whitmore Smith, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, India Office.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Additional Member of Council, Government of Bombay.

Hon'ble Pundit Sunder Lal Rai Bahadur, Advocate, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad.

Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, Diwan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

Mr. Edward Albert Gait, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division.

Mr. Robert George Kennedy, lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; Irrigation Branch.

Mr. Arthur Hills Gleadowe Newcomen, lately President of the Commercial Mission to Southern and Eastern Persia.

Mr. Edward Anthony Doran, Postmaster General, Bombay.

Major Henry Thomas Pease, Principal, Veterinary College, Punjab.

Major Malcolm Sydenham Clark Campbell, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department.

Major Arthur Legrand Jacob, Indian Army, lately commanding South Waziristan Militia.

Mr. John Bolster, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Department.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

The King Emperor of India has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen :—

Hon'ble Mr. Charles Edmund Fox, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P. of Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

Maharaja Bir Singh Deo Bahadur of Samthar.

Mr. Francis Montague Algernon Beaty, District Superintendent of Police, Quetta.

Nawab Mirza Mahd Hussain, Khan Bahadur, of Lucknow.

Captain William Charles Trew Gray Gambier Plant, Indian Army, late of the South Waziristan Militia.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.

Miss Anne Jane Askwith, Principal C. M. S "Sarah Tucker" College, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Deoji of Bombay.

Sister Marie, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay, Burma.

Mr. Vamdas Pamkrishna Pandit, Barrister-at-Law of Nagpur.

Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra Tambe, Surgeon of the Indore State.

NATIVE TITLES.

RAI BAHADUR.

Munshi Shiva Pratab, Director of Schools, Kotah.

RAO BAHADUR.

Mr. Ranganath Sadashiv Jayakar, an honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Jagatraj Khubchand, late District Deputy Collector, Thar and Parkar.

RAI SAHEB.

Krishnalal Ochhavram, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur Central India.

KHAN SAHEB.

Hafiz Ashagar Ali Farine Central Officer, Karaul State.

Paindan Khan Khiltozi, Zhob District.

Madghal Khan, Subadar-major, Khyber Rifles.

RAO SAHEB.

Dinker Ruggonath, Traffic Canvasser, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Narayan Kesvanth Pradhan, Native Agent to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. Ramnarayan Amarchand (Marwadi) of Poona.

Mr. Vithal Purshottam Puranik, Vice-Chairman of the Wun Taluq Board Berar.

Mr. Vinayek Narayan Neue, late first Assistant Magnetic Department, Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK.

Good Dividend Declared.

5,000 MORE SHARES TO BE ISSUED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The gross profit of the Allahabad Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1906, (inlcuding the Balance from the former account) reached the sum of Rs. 25,19,000 deducting therefrom Rs. 20,33,000 for interest on deposits establishment and all other charges the net profit is Rs. 4,86,000, the sum of Rs. 1,95,000 was disposed of at the close of the half-year ending 30th June 1906 and the amount now remaining for disposal is Rs. 2,91,000. It is proposed to pay the usual dividend and bonus of 15 per cent per annum and an extra bonus of two per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares add on lakh of rupees to the reserve fund. Rs. 20,000 to the contingency fund Rs. 7,500 to the pension fund, give a bonus of one month's pay to the establishment as suggested by the share holders at the last meeting and after payment of the interest on the preference shares to carry the balance of the profit to the next account. The working capital of the Bank is now over 4,19,00,000 (four crores nineteen lakhs of rupees.) Steps are being taken to increase the capital of this Bank by the issue of five thousand ordinary shares adding the premium thereon to the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 22,00,000.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Indian Industrial Conference meets again this morning. The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett will attend.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

"NO INTERFERENCE WITH WORSHIP."

Attack on the Pope.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The French Senate by 183 against 86 has voted the placarding throughout the country of a speech made by M. Briand the Minister for Public Worship, declaring that the Government has done nothing to interfere with worship and resolutely refused to adopt any measure savouring of persecution. The prelates and clergy alike are anxious to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the State, but "the foreigner" living in Rome, upon whom foreign influence might be exercised, forbade them; nevertheless, many parishes are making the necessary applications to hold services. It is believed the movement will soon become more general.

[The fight between Church and State in France continues to attract the keenest attention. According to M. Jean de Bonnefon, a writer in the *Journal*, some of the papers seized at the Papal Nuncio's residence show that he was very active indeed in organising resistance to the law and in encouraging the French bishops and clergy in their opposition. There is one letter written by him in which he invites the bishops of other countries to write to the French bishops letters of approval and encouragement. All their letters were to be addressed to Cardinal Richard, who would communicate them to the other bishops. Among the first to reply were the bishops of Spain, who addressed a collective letter to Cardinal Richard, in which they speak of the French Government in very harsh terms. Another letter is dated September 6, and signed by Cardinal Ferrari, of Milan, in the name of the bishops of his province. On September 15, the bishops of Holland sent a letter, in which they express the hope that the Papal Encyclical would cause the eldest daughter of the Church to rise in all her glory out of the conflict. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lisbon voiced the sentiments of his brethren by speaking of the "affliction of France." There are letters from the Bishop of Aberdeen, from the Catholics of Syracuse, and a letter of the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster in which he speaks in the name of the English bishops, and stigmatises "the men who oppress the French Catholics." The letter of Cardinal Logue, in the name of the Irish bishops, contains the following: "The noble courage of the Catholics of France, and their fidelity to the Sovereign Pontiff, fill us with joy. The sufferings of the Church of France are those of the Church of Ireland." Other letters are signed by the Archbishop of Genoa, the Bishop of Turin, the Bishops of Austria, of Catania, &c., and finally a message from 20,000 Catholics of Friburg.

It may be remembered that one of the first propositions made by independent parties was to get any two parishioners, or a lawyer, to make the declaration which the bishops and clergy refused to make. The suggestion was received with a smile, and it was not looked upon as practical. This step, however, was taken by friends of the English Catholic chaplains of the Church in the Avenue Hoche and it was the first bona-fide instance of the kind. Maitre Henri Lacour, advocate at the Court of Appeal, and M. Joseph Callon, deposited at the Prefecture of Police a declaration that it was intended to celebrate Catholic worship in the English chapel of the Avenue Hoche from Dec. 11.1906, to Dec. 11,1907, and that the worship would be directed by the Superior of the mission. This places the chapel under the protection of the law for at least one year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Proposed Commercial Treaty.

NORMAL PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A Government communication has been issued at St. Petersburg dealing with the position of the Russo-Japanese commercial negociations. The communication declares that although no agreement has yet been reached on various contentious points, the course of the negociations may be regarded as absolutely normal.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Efforts at Reduction Fail.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Australian Premier has published correspondence with the Imperial Government which shows that the efforts which have been made to obtain a substantial reduction of the Suez Canal charges have been unsuccessful.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

Great Improvement.

RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Shah has rallied and has signed the Constitution. The Crown Prince has also signed it, and has promised not to dissolve Parliament for two years.

JAPANESE WAR HEROES.

Notable Decorations.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that the Mikado has invested Admiral Togo, Marshal Oyama, Generals Kuroki and Nogi and other officers with the order of the Golden Kite, first class.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

Raisuli's Downfall.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Europeans at Tangier are greatly relieved at the overthrow of Raisuli.

THE LATE LORD DELAVAL BERESFORD.

Handsome Legacies.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Lord Delaval Beresford who was killed in the railway accident in Dacota has left £200,000 to his brothers Lord Charles and Lord Marcus Beresford.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS PHILANTHROPIST.

The King's Eulogy.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is seriously ill with bronchitis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The death is announced of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts from acute bronchitis.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The King and Queen have telegraphed their great regret and sympathy at the death of the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

With the death of Lady Burdett-Coutts there passes from view one of the most notable women of the last century. She was well over 92 years of age but had for several years retired from the blaze of publicity into which her good works formerly brought her. King Edward once described her as "after my mother, the most remarkable woman in England." In any social history of the Victorian era the name of "the Baroness" will, from the many achievements that marked her career, hold a very prominent place. In the year of Queen Victoria's accession, Miss Angela Burdett, "the youngest daughter of a youngest daughter," inherited the great fortune—a fortune almost unprecedented at that day—of her maternal grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, under the will of his second wife, who after the death of her husband had married the Duke of St. Albans. Throughout the reign of Queen Victoria her life is a story of philanthropy and charitable work, on a scale such as it has very rarely fallen within the means of any private citizen to attempt. With the death of Queen Victoria, after more than sixty years of active service, devoted to unwearying labours in the cause of humanity, Lady Burdett-Coutts resolved to withdraw herself from the public gaze, and to continue her work only in the administrations of private charity, which she always kept distinct from her public donations and subscriptions.

MANY BENEFACTIONS.

To rehearse even in outline the more outstanding of her benefactions would exceed the scope of a brief review of a career that covers, and has outlasted, the longest reign in our history. A life work which founded and endowed three bishoprics, built or restored churches in every part of the country, founded and maintained schools, relieved the poverty of provinces, and as it were, by a stroke of the pen, wiped out some of the most hideous plague-spots in the greatest city in the world, cannot be summed up in a few sentences. Moreover, it is unnecessary because the greater achievements of her philanthropy must be familiar to all. Not only was she the only woman on whom a peerage of the United Kingdom was conferred in recognition of her personal worth and work, apart from ancestral or vicarious claims to distinction, but she was the object of the almost affectionate regard of every class of the community, of the costermonger no less than of the courtier. She received ovations from all sorts and conditions of men, that only genuine admiration for her character and personality could have elicited.

When, in 1868, the Reform procession trailed for three solid hours past the well-known house at the corner of Piccadilly and Stratton-street, the vast crowd of demonstrators and onlookers sank their political differences by cheering Miss Burdett to the echo. When, in 1887, she visited Ireland to see the fruits of her own work there, every cabin along the coast from Queenstown to Baltimore was gay with improvised bunting, and at night the coastline twinkled with impromptu bonfires. On the night of the Diamond Jubilee, when Piccadilly was a tidal wave of packed humanity, as soon as Lady Burdett-Coutts, with her old friend Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, came out on the balcony the crowd recognised her at once and broke into cheers.

PERSONAL SYMPATHY.

The secret of it lay in the fact that Lady Burdett-Coutts's benevolence and charity had always been instinct with the personal note. Though often enough planned on a big scale (as when in 1880 she offered the Government a quarter of a million sterling to relieve distress in Ireland), it always sprung from ready sympathy and genuine kindness of heart. Yet she never allowed her benevolence to begin and end with a haphazard giving of alms.

Of her clearness and independence of mind she gave early proof. Inheriting her vast fortune when a young girl, very many people at the time were anxious to help her in disposing of it. But she would have none of it. Social successes, in themselves, though few London hostesses have entertained more lavishly and brilliantly than the mistress of the great house in Stratton-street, did not appeal to her. The work of the Church of England in the Colonies did. So by 1847 she had endowed the bishoprics of Cape Town and Adelaide, and a few years later had, at the cost of £50,000, founded and endowed the See of British Columbia. If these foundations—together with those of the churches of St. Stephen in Westminster and Carlisle—illustrate the munificence of her gifts to the Church of England, her philanthropic work in Ireland is an example of the discrimination, free from all denominational bias, and sense of responsibility that made the relief she offered a lasting benefit to a whole population. If its results are somewhat less tangible because more widely diffused than is the case in many other of her charitable enterprises, the methods and the system by which she achieved them are remarkable for the thought and clear judgment on which they were based.

FOR DUMB CREATURES.

The catholicism and range of Lady Burdett Coutts' benevolence make (even passing reference to many of its objects beyond our scope. Children and dumb animals have always been the particular objects of her well-doing. The first meeting of the N.S.P.C.C. was held in her drawing-room, and the "Children's Charter," for which her impassioned appeals did much to prepare the way, attests to the practical value of her sympathy.

With all the manifold public duties her philanthropic work imposed upon her, the Baroness always taught, both by example and precept, that a woman's proper sphere is her home life. She always consistently declined, as in her refusal to stand for the first London School Board and to be elected on the Board of Guardians, to take any public office. Yet her work and worth were recognised by signal honours such as are rarely conferred on her sex. She was the only woman to have received the freedom of the City of London, an example that Edinburgh and Manchester followed a little later. She was the only woman except the late Queen entitled to wear the Grand Cordon of the Medjidiyeh, which, together with the Grand Cross of the Shafakat (the Order of Mercy), the Sultan conferred on her in 1879 in recognition of her services in initiating the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

NOTABLE FRIENDS.

For her innumerable friends her house was for more than half a century were a very pleasant resort. For more than sixty years there can be few men and women prominent in public life who were not her guests. The great Duke of Wellington was one of the young heiress's earliest advisers. A curtain that hung before Tippoo Sahib's tent at the storming of Seringapatam was his contribution to St. Stephen's Church. Beaconsfield, Sir Robert Peel, and Archbishop Tait often dined at Strattonstreet. The last visit General Gordon paid before leaving London for Khartoum was to the Baroness, and until the end he carried a letter-case she had given him for a keepsake. Sir James Brooke would, perhaps, never have become the Rajah of Sarawak but for her kindly interest in his fortunes. One of her closest and most intimate friends was the late Duchess of Teck, who was a frequent visitor at Strattonstreet. But her circle has never been confined exclusively to politicians or parliamentarians.

Lady Burdett-Coutts in 1881 married Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed her name, and has spent his life in the administration of the Baroness's manifold benefections.

"Great as have been the intrinsic benefits," the late Duchess of Teck once wrote, "that the Baroness has conferred on others, the most signal of all has been the power of example—an incalculable quantity which no record of events can measure."

CARUSO'S APPEAL.

ADVERSE VERDICT GIVEN.

Another Appeal to be Made.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Recorder of the New York Sessions Court has upheld the Magistrate's conviction of Caruso. The latter now carries his appeal to a still higher Court.

[Signor Caruso's appeal was argued before the Court of General Sessions. "I shall never rest," said the great tenor, after the police-court decision, fining him for insulting and annoying women and girls in the monkeyhouse, "until my name has been cleared before the world." Now that Mr. Cott has refused to set aside the magistrate's decision the case will be carried to the Supreme Court. It cannot go higher.

Counsel for Signor Caruso in pled pretty plainly that Mrs. Graham was a confederate of policeman Kane. He insisted that if Caruso's conviction were allowed to stand no man in America was safe. "Is a man," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, the Counsel, passionately, "to be ruined and his family humiliated, when the woman does not even come forward to tell what Caruso is accused of having done to her? No one, then, is safe. Suppose an innocent man is arrested on such a charge, would he not desire to escape the publicity of it at any price? I repeat, who is safe? Some men would have the nerve to stand up and fight, but a man who has a wife and daughters would long hesitate before doing so. Never before in this State's annals of criminal jurisprudence has a man been convicted on such a sordid charge without the production of the complaining witness."

Why did not Kane, asked counsel, arrest Signor Caruso after seeing him insult one woman? If what Kane said was correct, the policeman was the greatest brute imaginable for allowing respectable women and girls to be annoyed without a murmur. As regards Signor Caruso's bottomless pocket in his coat, it was one very commonly worn in Italy. Mr. Dittenhoefer insisted that if Signor Caruso had understood English and had been able to reply to Kane in the monkeyhouse the charge would never have been brought into court.

Mr. Taylor, counsel for police, briefly replied commending Kane and the integrity of the police generally. There was no doubt, he said, that Caruso's conduct was insulting, and in some parts of the country would have provoked murder. The personality of the defendant did not matter a rap. American justice dealt equally with rich and poor, high and low, distinguished and undistinguished. Signor Caruso might be a white-robed angel, but the magistrate was obliged to deal with the facts of the evidence, and consequently he fined Caruso ten dollars.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBANCES AT LODZ.

Serious Situation.

THIRTY-THOUSAND COTTON WORKERS DISCHARGED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The cotton works at Lodz have been closed and thirty-thousand workmen discharged. The situation is most serious and fierce conflicts between the revolutionaries and workmen have taken place. Hitherto twelve have been killed and a score injured. The garrison has been reinforced.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN ON THE WAR.

Denunciation of the War Office Confiscated.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

General Kuropatkin's book on the Russo-Japanese War has just been published and been confiscated. In it he denounces the Russian war office methods.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

Official Notification.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The appointment of Mr. Bryce as British Ambassador at Washington is officially announced.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Camp Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, DECEMBER 30.

Admiral Poe will be among the Viceroy's guests at Agra.

He leaves Calcutta on Saturday, the 4th of January, 1907.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett leaves Calcutta this evening.

ANJUMANI HIMAYATI DEPUTATION.

The Amir will receive a deputation of the Anjumani Himayati Islam of Lahore at Peshawar.

The 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment leaves Limballa to-morrow on march to the Lahore Cantonment, where it is timed to arrive on January 19th.

NATIVE POLITICAL ATTACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The following Native Political Attaches, selected for the Amir's Camp, arrived at Lahore, by special train from Agra, on Saturday morning. Lieutenant Malik Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, C.I.E.; Lieutenant Khan Muhamd Akabar of the India Army; Khan Bahadur M. Maula Bukhsh; Khan Bahadur Mir Shamas Shah of the Political Department, Baluchistan; Khan Bahadur Sayad Fakir Iftikhar-ud-Din; Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed of Upper Provinces; Khan Bahadur Colonel Abdal Majid Khan of Patiala; Sirdar Murad Khan of Baluchistan; M. J. Fakharuddin Ahmad; Subadar-Major Sirdar Khan and Resaldar, Raherullah Khan. They left Lahore on Saturday evening for Peshawar where on arrival they will divide themselves among the three parties of entourage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

On the conclusion of the concentration at Agra there are to be manoeuvres for the Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery at Ruphas, miles South-west of Fatehpur Sikri. The Manoeuvers will last from the 17th to 23rd January.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary contains the following announcement :—"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will pay a State visit to Agra to receive His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, leaving Calcutta at 11-25 p.m., Calcutta time, on the 6th of January, and arriving at Agra at 10-30 a.m., on the 8th of January, 1907. His Excellency is expected to return to Calcutta on the 16th of January 1907.

Departure from and return to Calcutta will be private.

NOTABLE VISITORS.

Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, left Calcutta for Agra on Saturday even[ing].

THE GOVERNOR'S CHRISTMAS.

Ceremonies and Sightseeing

VISIT TO JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, DECEMBER 30.

His Excellency Lord Lamington and party arrived at Verawal on the 23rd instant, and landed next morning, being received by Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C.S.I., and Mr. M. A. Baig, the Dewan. At Junagadh he was welcomed by Nawab Sahib Shahzada at the Rasul Manzil. After breakfast the Bahauddin College and the Sardarbag were visited and in the afternoon the Governor and the Nawab Saheb exchanged visits. Later, a garden party was held at the Lalbag followed by a drive through the city which had been illuminated.

In the evening a banquet was held at which the Nawab Saheb Shahzada and the Dewan were present. At this Lord Lamington said he felt himself fortunate in being able a second time to visit Junagadh to see the interesting and ancient capital of its enlightened ruler. He was glad that his hints regarding forest conservation had borne fruit and that a forest was to be conserved and that a part would be reserved as sanctuary for the few lions that still remained in India as it would greatly benefit the cultivators and save cattle. His Highness' resolve regarding the customs was specially gratifying, and he hoped soon that the land customs would disappear by concessions made here and there. As to the projected branch railway it was something new to him and he could say nothing, except that if the line was for the general weal, he hoped Junagadh would meet with no difficulty or trouble.

He wished to refer to two facts. One was that the Nawab had written off two lakhs of rupees owing by cultivators. He congratulated the Nawab on such practical generosity and on his financial stability to be able to indulge it. The other was the Nawab's action with regard to liquor selling in Junagadh. His Highness had, he understood, closed every liquor shop in the city except one. The Nawab was fortunate in being able to take a step which temperance reformers elsewhere would envy and he hoped the result would be a diminution in drinking in Junagadh. His Excellency then referred to the interesting places he had already visited. He greatly admired the College Building and congratulated Principal Scott on the good results of the recent examination. It was also a pleasure to him to note the remarkable decrease of plague and the absence of other epidemics. He congratulated the Nawab on the improved administration and on the flourishing state of affairs generally due much to the late seasonable rainfall. He wished to express his admiration of the Imperial Service Troops and other corps. He had seen the brilliantly illuminated city, through which he had ridden that night, and it would long remain in his memory. The Nawab was the descendant of a family that had for centuries ruled in Junagadh and he hoped his family would long continue to do so. He was glad to know that the Nawabzada Sherjumakhan, then present, was being properly trained in Statescraft and in the principles of good government and loyalty and to a sense of righteousness and justice.

In conclusion he thanked the Nawab for his courteous hospitality extended to himself and party and asked all the guests to join him in drinking his Highness' health.

The banquet was followed by a display of fireworks.

On Christmas Day the Governor and his party started early to ascend Mount Girnar. On the way the Asoka Rook inscriptions were examined, then Gorakhnath was scaled and the Jain temple examined. Breakfast was taken on the hill and in the afternoon they reached Rasul Manzil for luncheon.

On the return journey his Excellency drove through the city to Uparkote, where he spent some time examining the caves and the service tanks of the water-works. He then saw the Mukhara and Jail. On Wednesday Mount Datar was ascended and its cave examined after which the party returned to Rasul Manzil for breakfast.

THE NEW HANCHHANJI WATER WORKS.

In the afternoon his Excellency drove to the water-works at the foot of Mount Girnar and laid the corner stone of the new head works. These works are to be known as the Hasulchanji Water Works in honour of the present Nawab Saheb. The ceremony took place in a large shamiana, in which all the local dignitaries and European visitors were comfortably seated.

The Dewan having opened the proceedings, his Excellency, accompanied by the Nawab Saheb and the principal officers, and staff, lowered the stone into its place, and having declared the corner stone to be well and truly laid, returned to the shamiana.

His Excellency then said :—I am grateful to His Highness the Nawab Saheb for being permitted to take part in the interesting ceremony just ended. I hope what has begun to-day will speedily reach completion and that Junagadh soon will have a satisfactory water scheme. The importance of pure water cannot be over-estimated as health depends as much upon the purity of water as upon the freshness of the air, and too frequently in India this principle is forgotten and disease results. It is gratifying to find rulers here and there who think of these things and do their utmost to secure them for their people as the Nawab Saheb is doing for Junagadh. It was said that on the completion of the scheme every inhabitant of Junagadh would have ten gallons of filtered water daily; that, in itself, is a great thing, when in addition it is remembered that the ordinary water supply for cleaning purposes is as much or more. The obvious conclusion is that Junagadh will be supplied with from twenty to twenty-five gallons daily per unit of the population, a very satisfactory figure indeed, as all present know.

ANOTHER PROPER SCHEME.

There is another and bigger water scheme—Mr. Whiting's scheme, upon which a considerable sum has been already spent and which for the present is in abeyance. There is reason to hope that in the future it may be brought to a successful comple-tion. In that case Junagadh will indeed be remarkable. In the matter of its water supply.

From the plans that have been shewn to me I can see how beautiful these works will be when they are completed. That is what they should be, for the unparalleled beauty of the surrounding scenery would be marred if anything unsightly were placed amidst it. Junagadh is to be congratulated on such a happy combination as that connected with these works, placed in the midst of great natural beauty, there is the architectural beauty of proposed buildings, and above all the purity and freshness of the water supply.

I cannot conclude without congratulating the engineer, Mr. Latif Khan, on the excellent work he has done. I hope the work yet to be done will receive from him the same careful and thorough attention. My visit to this ancient city is now drawing to an end and I will take this opportunity of stating publicly how much I have enjoyed my stay here, apart from questions of personal comfort—and in this respect there was nothing left to be desired. I must say how favourably I have been impressed with the fine public institutions I have visited, with the cleanliness of the streets, with the soldierly bearing of the Imperial Service Lancers and his Highness' other troops and with the well turned out police. Everything seems to indicate that his Highness pays attention to the happiness of his people and tries to do what he can to ensure it. Long may such a fortunate state of affairs continue; and I hope these water-works may soon be completed and I feel sure they will help greatly to add to the happiness and comfort of the people of Junagadh, which his Highness seems so anxious to secure.

On Thursday his Excellency paid an early morning visit to the hospital and left for Thandor, near Chorwad where some shikar had been arranged. His Highness and the chief officers were present to bid farewell to his Excellency and the usual salute was fired.

TRANSPORTS SOUDAN AND REWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The transport "Soudan" sailed from Bombay on the 29th December for Southampton with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the remainder of the Welsh regiment.

The transport "[illegible] Bombay with [illegible]

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Gaming Suppression Bill.

HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 12.

In reply to the messages sent by the State Parliament to his Majesty the King on the occasion of the recent celebration of the jubilee of the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria the following message has been received by the State Governor, and was read in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council yesterday :—"His Majesty the King has been pleased to receive very graciously the address from the Parliament of Victoria, on the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of responsible government. His Majesty the King graciously thanks both Houses for the expression of their loyal devotion, upon which he knows he, like her late Majesty Queen Victoria, will be able freely in all circumstances, and he confidently hopes the prosperity and happiness of the people of Victoria, which will always be a matter of personal interest to him, may increase no less in the future than it has done in the fifty years during which they have governed themselves under the British flag."

THE STRAIGHT ISSUE.

The straight issue, in regard to the elections, is thus indicated by the Sydney Mail :—Are we going to have responsible Liberalism or as much socialism as we can swallow in our time? It is true that Mr. Watson made a paltry attempt to hide away the socialist banner; but his followers cried to "Stick to socialism." So out it had to come and there it is. Labour is pledged to Socialism, and if we vote the labour ticket we are voting for socialism every time. We need not be misled by the fact that Mr. Watson includes such respectable stock-in-trade in his window as old age pensions, restriction of borrowing, and so on; for we know very well, on his own showing, that he has got the socialistic tiger-pup chained up under the counter. As soon as the pup grows up it is to be turned loose to bite at random. As this is the proud boast of the party, we had better look not at the mild-mannered showman, but at what they've got in the menagerie. The cubs may be small yet, but they are quite large enough to show what they will be like later on and they don't look nice enough to let loose. As it is liberty and labour are almost strangers. Trade union socialism has gone a good way towards grabbing a monopoly of the right to work. If we want a little freedom left, it is about time to intervene. For, according to the socialists, what we have experienced is only a very little foretaste of what we are to get when they have their way. Well, we don't like the taste, and we are pretty sure that a full meal of socialist land tax, tobacco monopoly, and labour tyranny washed down by long drinks of "white ocean" would make us sick. Fortunately we can have a more wholesome diet if we like at the sign of the "anti-socialist." The menu may not be so magnificent, but the meat will not be tainted. And perhaps we shall not worry who made the tobacco, so long as it smokes right!

SOCIALIST FALLACIES.

Of course, as an economic theory socialism has not a leg to stand on. The final test of the truth of any theory is to see how it works out in practice. Judged by this standard, socialist economies are about the most dismal failure imaginable. During the last two thousand years there have been any number of socialist experiments, and you can hardly find one that outlived the misguided enthusiasm of its founder. The reason is that socialism shuts its eyes and runs dead against human nature. The result is disastrous—for the socialism. Trying socialism, the laws of nature being what they are, is like trying to grow apples on salt-bush or showing lucerne in the sea. The first law of Nature is competition. Competition began with the jelly-fish, and will go on till we become archangels—if we ever do. It is the life and soul of everything that lives and moves and has its being on this earth. And the socialist is mad enough to suppose that he can bow it out of the universe by Act of Parliament. Again, socialism is a make-believe attempt to make all men equal. Men are not equal. Nothing will make them equally strong or equally brainy or equally willing to "graft." And nothing will make the competent "grafter" satisfied with the wage or the incompetent loafer. The cruelty of unionism, as it is, arises largely from the fact that the strong and able are always trying to force up wages to such an extent that the employer is forced to turn the second-raters adrift. And there are a whole crowd of fallacies bunched around the socialist idea of State ownership. Nationalisation of wealth would not make anyone richer, and would soon make everyone poorer. The "savings" of capital would soon be squandered: there would be no inducement for any

recently paid by Dr. Robertson, of the Health department, and in his report presented to the board yesterday he makes the following remarks, which are especially interesting in view of the liquor reform agitation which has been carried on in this State for many months past:—"Mildura is peculiar in that it possesses no hotels. The visitor finds accommodation at a boarding house, or, if he be staying a few days only, at the coffee palace, which corresponds to the ordinary commercial hotel in a country township. Mildura is a hot, dry and dusty place and in warm weather one naturally develops a thirst. The water supply of the town being unsatisfactory as regards quality, one must quench one's thirst elsewhere, so the coffee palace does not attempt to cater for one's wants in the matter of temperance drinks. The visitor is practically forced to avail himself of the existence of clubs. There are three clubs holding licenses to sell liquors to their members, permanent and honorary. The Mildura Club is maintained principally by the townsmen; the Settlers' Club is supported mainly by orchardists; while the working men's club explains itself. There is no laudy exclusiveness about these clubs. The members appear to be anxious to extend the right hand of good fellowship to all comers, so that no man need go athirst. No provision is made, however, for the refreshment of the woman visitor, who must content herself with water—not above suspicion—or with warm soda water.

"It will thus be seen that Mildura cannot be regarded as a prohibition settlement. As a matter of fact, liquor is more accessible in Mildura than in places were hotels are licensed, and at much cheaper rates. Consequently the usual method of ascertaining liquor consumption by the cost is not applicable to this alleged prohibition settlement. From a visitor's point of view a well conducted hotel, under municipal control, would be infinitely preferable to a coffee palace plus clubs."

GAMING SUPPRESSION BILL.

The Legislative Council in committee yesterday resumed consideration of the Gaming Suppression Bill. Mr. Manifold moved the omission of words with the view of removing the whole of the division restricting race meetings. He objected to the Government regulating such matters as horse racing. The Attorney-General said that apart from the clauses which related to the quarantining of gaming houses and to totalisators, the division proposed to be struck out was the most important in the bill. If the amendment were carried, as far as he was concerned there would be no licensing of bookmakers. Mr. Manifold's proposal was negatived on the voices. The Attorney-General moved that on the days on which licensed clubs are permitted to hold meetings the races be held between noon and 7 p.m. It was, he explained, desired to prevent racing by electric light. The committee decided to fix the hours at 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The complete suppression of pony racing was aimed at in an amendment moved by Mr. Cain, who contended that running ponies did not help to improve the breed. Mr. Evans said there was an idea prevalent that the bill had been framed to suit the Victoria Racing Club. An interesting amendment, proposed by Mr. Baillieu, was agreed to. It restricts the operations of bookmakers to specified parts of the course, and prevents them from betting with women or with youths apparently under the age of 21 years. The clause empowering clubs to make regulations relating to bookmakers was, as a whole, carried by 18 votes to 8, and progress was reported. The House adjourned till to-day.

The use of advertisement! It opportunely happens that just as our rulers had received like good patriots to proclaim to the world the beauties and attractions of our much neglected tourists' resorts in Victoria news comes that a weirdly interesting discovery has been made in one of the Buchan caves in Eastern Gippsland. It appears to be nothing less than a petrified skeleton, and the particulars have been forwarded to the local Parliamentary representative, Mr. James Cameron, who as in duty bound, has lost no time in laying them before the public. The discovery was made by the sons of Mr. A. F. M'Rae, who were camping on Mr. O. H. King's property near the Kingsleigh homestead. In his letter Mr. M'Rae says:—"I have closed the entrance of the cave pending inspection. . . . I cannot say there is anything like a complete skeleton to be seen, but there are a great number of bones of various sizes and shapes cemented into the rock. . . . There is also portion of a large jawbone, with five teeth; and about three feet away portion of another, or perhaps the same, jawbone, with four teeth in it; but both these bones are so embedded in the rock that only portion of them are to be seen." The matter will shortly be inquired into by a Government officer. It has been suggested that "the large jaw bone with five teeth" probably belonged to a prahistoric legislator, who became so entranced with the beauties of the locality that he was unable to tear himself away from it.

FEDERAL PROPERTY.

All the States Governments, with the exception of that of Western Australia, have agreed to the basis of valuation for properties transferred from the States to the Federation laid down by an Inter-State and Federal Conference held in Melbourne in May last—so some progress in the settlement of this tedious business is now in sight. The Western Australian Government is expected to come into line with its compeers in a few weeks. Under the conditions agreed upon in the conference each of the States will appoint a valuer who, armed with the immense quantity of plans, summaries and estimates now collected will meet one of two Federal valuers and adjust all outstanding matters. The two Federal valuer will be the secretary of the Home department, Mr. Miller, and the Inspector-General of Public Works, Mr. Owen. The States will be arranged in two groups and divided between these two gentlemen. So soon as the elections are over they will begin work and dispose of it before Parliament meets.

WORLD'S RUNNING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The contest between A. B. Postle, champion runner of Australia, and R. R. Day, champion of England, Ireland and America, for the running championship of the world, took place on Thursday at Kalgoorlie. The attendance numbered 44,000. There were three events, 75 yards, 130 yards and 300 yards, the winner of two out of the three to secure the world's championship and a purse of £200, with a side wager of £300.

There was considerable delay in running off the first event, 75 yards, as the crowd encroached on the track. When the spectators had been persuaded to retire a few yards the revolver was fired the race ending in a win for Postle by 3 yards in 7 1-5th sec. The next event was the 300 yards, and this was also won by Postle by 3 yards, the time being 34 1-5th sec. The 130-yards event was not run off.

Day is dissatisfied with the result of the two races, and has expressed his intention of challenging Postle over the same distances in the day time.

A.

THE LAHORE WEEK.

THE Christmas "Week," says a writer in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is developing into a frivolous fortnight; and, as no one knows where it begins or when it ends, it becomes somewhat difficult to chronicle events. We wake up every morning to find tents springing up like mushrooms around us, but still our minds are perplexed by the problem of how and where our innumerable visitors are housed. I entrusted the enquiry into this matter to a young officer and attach the results. Indian census operations are notoriously unreliable, and our contributor has had to contend with many difficulties, but we believe that the following figures as to visitors are at all events within the mark. How the other half lives.—1. Comfortably housed—137 ladies, 13 gentlemen, 5 officers, 1 subaltern and 2 dogs 2. In tents—472 polo players, racing men and riff-raff. 3. In bottle khanas—3 ladies, 5 gentlemen, 93 subalterns and dogs. 4. Picketted in the open, in dog-carts, ditches and astray—200 polo ponies, subalterns and dogs.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston arrived at Liverpool on Dec. 12 from New York. He was met by the officials of the Conservative Association of the Southport Division, which he formerly represented, and was asked whether he would become its candidate at the next election. Lord Curzon said he could not give a definite promise but he intimated that he was prepared to re-enter Parliament when a favourable opportunity occurred.

A grave considered by a member of the British Archæological Association to be ancient British, and a pre-Roman burial urn, have just been dug up at a considerable depth in Kent-street, Southwark. Some spot, during the Nero, Tiberius, Alber

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Formation of a Political League.

SPLENDID RECORD OF WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, DECEMBER 31.

THE delegates to the Mahomedan Educational Conference, who have been the guests of the Nawab of Dacca at Shah Bagh during the past week, commenced to disperse to-day after accomplishing much good work in the three sessions. One of the most important subjects discussed was School management and its details. On the last day Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk delivered a long and eloquent speech urging Mahomedans to recall the standards of the past. "Now is the time," he said, "to advance, to be true to and help yourselves. You must fear God, honour the King and discredit charges brought against the M. A. O. College by the retrograde and stupid. Government having equal regard for all," he added in reference to Eastern Bengal, "wishes to advance the Mahomedans, has lifted the stone under which you lay crushed. You have the richest land in India and the potentialities are enormous, but you must help yourselves, educate yourselves, fit yourselves for the work demanded of you."

The President delivered his speech in the vernacular amidst frequent applause. He said he had little new to say. Conference topics were well worn and the action of the Conference recognised every part of India. He, however, exhorted his audience, as Moslems, to prove worthy of their glorious past and to strive to reach forward to the goal which lay before them. They had no reason for despondency or despair and possessed the full capacity to advance. The proper use of the faculties innate in them would bear the desired fruit. For a time it seemed as if the community had glamoured and ceased to be true to itself, but now signs of life and activity were visible on all sides, which encouraged them to persevere.

But they must wake up and work. Other communities were far in advance in the race of material progress. At the same time there were some changes that must be avoided during the course of this struggle to regain lost ground. Mahomedans must not fall into the habit of imitation or into error. The speaker explained that true progress was based upon proper education. For this object Aligarh College had been founded. Referring to that institution he strongly advocated raising it to the status of a University. This had been the dream of Sir Syed's life. Now Government, seeing the efforts of the community to advance and recognising the true loyalty of Moslems, would sympathise with and assist them.

In the course of his speech the President also referred to the All-India Mahomedan nobles' deputation in October to H. E. the Viceroy. The leaders of the community, he said, seeing that Government had come to recognise the importance of the Mahomedan factor in the Indian question and to recognise the loyalty of the race and the fact that its interests had suffered much in the past, knew that the time had come to place their case directly before the supreme Government. Then, paying a tribute to the work of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in this connection, he remarked upon the surprising and significant unanimity of thought and action that the deputation had evinced and the exceedingly short period of time in which the representatives had come together and decided upon the course of action to be followed. The labours of this deputation were already bearing fruit. Its importance had been full—recognised by the Press not only of India but of Europe. For the unprecedented success that had attended its work the thanks of the community were due to the King and to the Viceroy. These thanks, he said, should be shown not by words alone but by deeds. While the true Rajput was he who had the good of his subjects ever in mind, the true subject was he who placed his entire faith in the ruler.

He then announced that 24 scholarships had been given by the College, one for each division of the new Province. It was also stated that the normal school was to be established at Aligarh with the object of training governesses for zanana. A resolution was also passed to the effect that strict enquiry into all religious endowments wakaf was necessary, that a detailed list of these wakaf in all India should be compiled, and the mutavallis called upon to furnish an account of their stewardship. This was carried by acclamation, as also was a resolution that Urdu, being the Mahomedan language should be taught in the madressas, instruction being begun in the mother tongue of the children and Urdu gradually replacing it as the boys grow up, till the finishing was Urdu and English.

THE MAHOMEDAN LEAGUE OF INDIA.

The Conference closed with a special meeting for the formation of a Political Association of Mahomedans.

The Nawab of Dacca requested the Nawab Vicar-al-Mulk to take the chair.

The President, who spoke in Urdu, in his introductory speech, said that the safety of Mahomedans lay in their loyalty to Government, for their cause was bound up with that of the British raj and they must be prepared to fight and die for the Government if necessary and none knows that they might not yet be called on to do so. The political method in India was full of peril at the present moment, the air was full of thunder, and Mahomedans, whilst uniting and making their carefully considered wants heard, must maintain their constancy. The more revolutionary tendencies now rife in the country should be condemned and discouraged by all, and there was at the same time no need for unreasonable bitterness or hostility against other parties.

In safeguarding this cause, and maintaining cordial relations with the Government, who had made and kept fresh what it was, a bond of peace, of equity, of opportunity and of freedom, and where strength and union must result in the final ruin of Mahomedans if the British rule were for an hour removed. Mahomedans were doing a sacred duty, and their motto was defence not defiance. Mahomedans were with the Congress where the action of the Congress was for the good of the public and the Empire, but they denied utterly all rabid and senseless opposition to Government. The cause of the Mahomedans was the cause of the British and the sympathies of Government were with the Mahomedans. The Viceroy's reply to the Simla deputation, the logical consequence of which was the present meeting was full of encouragement for Mahomedans. His friend, the Nawab of Dacca, would explain the solicitude which was greatly strengthen the Moslem position and while the same time give of great assistance to rulers in the country in the accomplishment of their splendid but onerous and delicate task.

The Nawab of Dacca, on rising introduced the resolution in a lengthy speech, said that a special necessity existed for increased political activity. The Moslem community was not in touch in India, and Mahomedans felt a thrill of new life, gathering the community as India was on the eve of a new era as the Mahomedans were awakening from a state of coma. The movement was not new, but was the turning point in their course, and the success of the work of Sir Syed has compelled political movements have been forced on them that the party now [illegible] with the position of Moslems and had drawn together men represented mainly the Moslem culture. The movement might perhaps not have been heard of, but quiet, unobtrusive work was at a discount as only those who cried loudest had a chance of being heard. The Moslems, therefore, were forced against their own wishes to abandon their traditional policy in order to secure an easement of the very real disabilities and avoid the danger to their interests which were neglected whilst other Indians benefitted. There had been a time when the formation of such a political union as that now proposed was not unattended with some peril. But twenty years had wrought a vast change, and to-day the Government were convinced of Mahomedan reality, as a great statesman had styled the Moslems "a force of loyalty to India and one of the great assets of the Empire."

A resolution was moved, framed to secure protection, advancement of political rights and interests, without prejudice to loyalty to their rulers and good-will to their Hindu neighbours, as shall be moderate, representation of their views to Government, as shall be just and fair to other communities. Only after the Central League, as proposed, has come into existence, can Government find a representative body to which to turn to ascertain the views of Moslems, and to which Moslems might turn for consistent and firm support, sensible and sincere advice, a true interpretation of their wishes to Government. The materials, long ready, were only now able to rear into the mighty and splendid fabric of a united people.

The following resolution was then read and carried with acclamation after a short debate, one or two slight amendments being left over for consideration in committee when the scheme is finally shaped for submission to the representative meeting which will be held probably at Lucknow at Easter:

"Resolved that this meeting, composed of Mussulmans from all parts of India, assembled at Dacca, decides that a political Association, styled the "All-India Moslem League," be formed for the furtherance of the following objects:—(a) To promote among the Mussulmans of India feeling of loyalty to the British Government, and remove any misconceptions that may arise as to the intentions of Government with regard to any of its measures: (b) to protect and advance the political rights, and interests of the Mussulmans of India, and respectfully to represent their needs and aspirations to Government, and (c) to prevent the rise among the Mussulmans of India of any feelings of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other objects of the league."

The resolution was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, of Delhi, and supported by a dozen speakers.

A strong provisional committee, with power to add to their number, was then formed, having for joint secretaries the Nawab's Vicar-al-Mulk and Mohsinul-Mulk [illegible] in within four months, and [illegible] representative meeting [illegible] time and place and [illegible] its final [illegible] Mr. Nooroji then proceeds to state [illegible] now decided to be

MR. DADABHAI'S SPEECH.

Native Press Comments.

THE vernacular papers of Bombay commend the address of Mr. Dadabhai Nanoji to the Congress for its sound common sense and great tact.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Young men, who have yet to win their laurels in the arena of politics, are obliged to affect rhetoric and to say something new and striking in their public utterances. At Mr. Dadabhai's advanced age, and after making a name such as he has made for himself for patriotism and self-sacrifice, even the President of the National Congress may compile his address from his note-book, which must be worth its weight in gold. It would have been a sin against the laws of psychic economy if the veteran politician of eighty-two summers had essayed a more ambitious output of brain-power than the resume of his well-known previous teachings which he offered to the Congress on Wednesday last. He has got a treasury of quotations which will last for all time. Even in his younger days Mr. Dadabhai does not seem to have cared for the meretricious attractions of a laboured style. He is forcible, because he is earnest; he is commanding, because he speaks from a high platform. Both parties in the Congress claimed him to be of them, and in his address he shakes his friends on both sides with equal cordiality by the hand. He has counselled patience, but so unobtrusively and so indirectly that the party of impatience must look for his very example learn patience. His selection by one of the parties without the knowledge of the other placed him in a delicate position, and the opposite party had already quoted largely from his writings and speeches to prove that he was himself an "extremist." Mr. Dadabhai's explanation, so far as we are able to gather it from his speech, of what has been called his inconsistency, may be said to be briefly as follows: He always had the utmost confidence in British justice and integrity. But he has sometimes had to suffer such cruel disappointments "as would be sufficient to break any heart and lead one to despair, and even to rebel." He could not condescend to answer his critics, but if any one would ask why he had ever spoken like an "extremist" himself, the reason, as we understand it from his address, was that he was temporarily under the influence of a fit of the keenest disappointment and despair.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—Mr. Dadabhai's whole oratorical effort is exhausted to show that autonomous government would operate as a panacea for all the evils, both of human and superhuman origin, from which India suffers. With the restoration of self-government, Mr. Dadabhai hopes to see an end put to the sufferings of the masses of the people from "poverty, famine, plagues, destitution, and degradation," and what not. Whether self-government is blessed with the healing powers which Mr. Dadabhai attributes to it, it is obvious that he urges its claim because of its alleged powers to do good to the country. The quotation which he has borrowed from the Prime Minister's speech at Stirling, therefore, ill accords with the gospel which he preaches. Mahadministration through government in the hands of the people cannot be a safe substitute for beneficent government, even if it be despotic in constitution. Mr. Dadabhai's sole plea for self-government is the financial drain which the present relations between England and India impose upon the latter country. The annual drain of twenty crores of rupees spent in the disbursement of salary and pension to Englishmen for their services in India represents a terribly monstrous sum. But under existing conditions India has to make shift by accepting the lesser of two evils, inasmuch as a sudden and forcible withdrawal of Englishmen from India at this stage of our national growth would bring far greater disasters in their trail than what the economic drain is alleged to have brought to India. When Mr. Dadabhai attributes the origin of plague, pestilence and famines in India to this 'modelling wrongly with economic things,' evidently he refers to the evil effects of impoverishment which this stupendous financial draining inflicts upon the resources of the country. Poverty in wealth means poverty in health, poverty in the physical stamina to withstand hardships and difficulties, poverty in the power of entrance and resistance. So far Mr. Dadabhai's criticisms are within legitimate bounds, but the phraseology in which he generally explains his views is both unconvincing and misleading. This unguarded language of his utterances places a very powerful instrument in the hands of his critics to misrepresent and make light of his assertions.

The *Parsi* remarks:—The Presidential address of Mr. Dadabhai Nanoji at the Twenty-second Indian National Congress, will evoke very little hostile criticism. On the contrary it ought to give satisfaction in many quarters. In the first place there was no link of evil motives actuating the English nation or the official class, as we call them, in their dealings with India. It was taken for granted that the mistakes made, however serious they might be, were mistakes of policy and not deliberate acts of injustice and oppression. When the task of making "proposals for the better Government of India" is approached in this spirit it naturally meets with a good reception at the hands of those who have it in their power to make a difference in our destinies. Wild charges of wanton murder, of tyrannical cruelty, of amazing incompetence and of wilful maladministration, directed against the Anglo-Indian world generally and against the Indian Civil Service in particular, are not received with either pleasure or credulity by any British politician, but an earnest endeavour to prove that the present system of Government in India is an unsatisfactory and ungainly concession one is sure to meet with considerate attention, and among all converts, with active support.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind Discovers*:—The address which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji delivered on Wednesday last at Calcutta from the Presidential chair of the 22nd session of the Indian National Congress seems to have been studiedly confined to the important question of Self-Government which is now so much to the fore. It is needless to say Mr. Dadabhai has made out a good case not on the basis of any new arguments but on the strength of the declarations made in its favour by a long line of British statesmen during the whole of the last century and the very recent pronouncements on the value of according self-government to struggling nationalities by various Ministers now in Government, including the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. These declarations are overwhelming in number and so uncertain that even those who are known to be the most sturdy opponents to that measure, thanks to the reactionary spirit which for some years past was in great ascendancy in the counsels of the Government, both at Westminster at Calcutta, though happily receding in the shade at the present hour,—will find it difficult to resist the evidence which has been adduced in its favour. Next to Self-Government, the subject of partition and Swadeshism has been delicately touched, while earnest attention is called to the advisability of unity among the two great communities of the country. He shows how Mahomedan sympathy is not necessarily to be with the Hindus, albeit that Mahomedans reside in [illegible] and ignorant masses remained aloof from joining in the nation-building organisation which has for its sole aim and object the welfare of the country at large irrespective of sectarianism of race.

The *Gujarati* states:—Those who are not so much for particulars but attach importance to the general situation both in relation to the Congress and the country were waiting for a pronouncement to suit their views and expectations. Mr. Dadabhai's very first speech in Bombay did not afford any encouragement to enthusiasts or lip-Swadeshists, and his presidential address is just what might have been expected from Mr. Dadabhai's past political career and fixed political convictions. He is no orator and one might search the address in vain for even a single conscious attempt to play upon the imagination of the audience by a resort to the usual devices of a practised orator. Mr. Dadabhai was at one time a professor at mathematics and throughout his address he follows the rigid Euclidean method of starting with fundamental principles for demonstrating the truth of his political theorems. He gives a large and comprehensive pronouncement on the general situation and of the past and future of the Congress movement would have satisfied almost all Congress-men. But as we have all along been saying, Mr. Dadabhai's long absence from India precluded any such attempt. But even as the address stands, it is a most valuable manifesto that is of course calculated to attract the attention of the British public and further the cause of Indian reform not only in this country but also in England. It represents the mature convictions of a veteran Indian politician who has devoted for fifty years all the powers of his mind to the study and ventilation of Indian questions in both the countries and as such it can not fail to command the respect of thoughtful Indians as well as Englishmen.

The *Jalv Prakash* observes:—The address is a short epitome of the "Petition for Rights" which Mr. Dadabhai insisted upon sending not only to King-Emperor, but also to the ancient Parliament and the British nation, and it is necessary we should know whether we are to reveal as "subject-nations," or "free citizens" in the Empire. It will be remembered that even in India there are men who doubt whether we are "free citizens" and not "subject nations." Mr. Ghanshari, presiding at one of the sessions of the Bengal Provincial Conference, said that "subject nations have no politics"; and to those who think like him Mr. Dadabhai addresses the first few sentences of his speech. He insists that, however much Anglo-Indians may delight in treating us as "subject-nations," we are by our birthright, the pledges that have been freely given by the East India Company and that by the good Queen Victoria and quite recently by Edward VII, as a reparation for the sufferings and evils we have borne during the past centuries, and lastly by the dictates of conscience where always reminds Englishmen—"There is no earth a yet diviner thing, Veiled though it be than Parliament or King," feet and lawful citizens of the British Empire bound to boast in the privileges of [illegible]

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The question of developing the sugar industry throughout India has been taken up in a practical form by an enterprising Calcutta firm—European and not Indian—who have engaged the services of a first-class expert to introduce to crushers the most improved machinery, and to assist them in the working, etc. An account has appeared in the *Madras Mail* of the performance of one of these machines in that presidency, and it appears to have given complete satisfaction all round, being economical in the working, besides being very compact and very productive, the extraction being returned as between 72 and 80 per cent. The user has nothing but praise for its, and with greater familiarity he looks for still better results. I understand that one of the great drawbacks to the machines at present in use is the undue quantity of jaggery produced, generally quite out of proportion to the sugar. The plant under review avoids this, and can produce crystallised sugar right away if wanted. The figures given are that one ton of cane can be crushed in the hour, this too producing 3½ pans full of juice of 180 seers each. I have time after time referred to the very large quantity of sugar imported into India from all parts, whereas this country should not only be self-supporting, but an exporter of the article. The present moment is most opportune for anybody to take up sugar, for it is an article which the Swadeshi patriot seems determined to exploit, and if he succeeds in putting his foot down against the imported article, the country will be in sore straits to replace the 370,000 tons, which were imported last year from all places. Any of your readers, who are on the look out for the employment of waste land, cannot do better than try sugar, and get one of these machines. In the present monetary stress it would be of great moment if India were an exporter of sugar, instead of paying away such large sums annually for the foreign article. At the same time the countervailing duties, levied to assist the indigenous product, are not altogether regarded with satisfaction all over India; and there is a strong party who hold the view that the legislation to this end has been neither necessary nor advantageous to the people generally. It is, I believe, a fact that the consumers of India can import from Java and Mauritius at a less cost than they can buy sugar locally, apart from any question of supply, though that might be necessary to the wants of the country. Another point that places like Karachi, which is far removed from any of the Indian sugar refineries, looks for the cheapest sugar irrespective of the source of supply, and they cannot be excepted to regard altogether with favour legislation which tends to increase to them the cost of the imposted beet descriptions. I notice in a recent consular report on the import trade of Persia that there has been a very considerable increase in the import of sugar from India, the reason being that with overstocked markets in this country the values have declined, and traders have been enabled to compete with Russian sugar. Apart from any benefit that may have gone to Persia by the land route, the official returns show that the sea exports have been merely of imported sugar, the total value in 1905-06 being Rs. 60,000, and for the seven months of this year only Rs. 34,000. These figures hardly raise India to the level of a sugar exporting country. The moral of the whole story is to cheapen the cost of manufacture, and increase the output of cane, and to this end efforts should be directed, one step being to employ the best machinery available for the purpose.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

The British Cotton Growing Association have recently issued their second annual report, and the Council are strongly of opinion that the turning point has been reached, and that the experimental stage may be regarded as over, it having been clearly proved that all the cotton required by Lancashire can be grown within the limits of the British Empire. At the same time they point out that the industry thus developed will require fostering for some years, and to do this more capital is called for; with that they consider that the establishment of the Association as a commercial success is ensured. By success the Council mean the practical result of the earning of dividends, which will follow on the larger growing of cotton under the auspices of the Association. This is a matter which deeply concerns India, for work in this country the Association have devoted large sums of money, and these notes have been supplemented by the contributions of the Indian Governments, both local and Imperial. The chiefs of the Association at Home look upon Indian as a most hopeful field in this work, and though time will be required for the due development of the work in hand, better results are expected. One of the troubles in this country appears to be the insect pest, and in this connection American methods may be studied with advantage. Two [illegible] pointed out in the Council's letter, they [illegible] the employment of one insect to destory another being systematically carried on even by importation. Egyptian cotton can be grown in India and care and extended irrigation are apparently all that are needed to make this enterprise quite a profitable one, not only to India, but to Lancashire, and the British Empire generally. In this connection it is interesting to note from the latest Madras agricultural report that the benighted Presidency is not behind its neighbours in these matters. Cotton and tobacco are to receive special attention.

The latter has always been a large crop in South India, but, like everything else in this country, which is left to the ryot, no attempt has ever been made to improve the quality of the leaf. Year after year the grower has gone on in the same style, the natural tendency indeed being to deterioration rather than improvement, but there are just now excellent opening for superior tobacco, of which other tobacco growing countries are not slow to take advantage, and India should not be behind them. As recent events in Madras have caused a leading Calcutta firm to open a house there, we may look for a fresh infusion of enterprise, and, though they have not been altogether successful in their cotton experimental growing, there is no reason why tobacco should not afford an outlet for their energy. The trade in tobacco is gradually increasing the exports for the seven months ending the 31st October exceeding 1905 by Rs. 6 lakhs, and 1904 by Rs. 8½ lakhs, but very little of it goes westwards, and the absence of discriminating palates amongst the consumers does not afford the incentive needed to improvement of quality. The total value for the seven months is Rs. 221 lakhs, of which Rs. 6½ represent cigars, and this amount might readily be doubled by careful scientific treatment. Further developments in the article are taking place in the Rangpur district of Bengal where a new Government farm is to be entirely devoted to tobacco research. The climate and soil are said to be excellent, and admirably suited to this crop. To obtain good results quality must be aimed at.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Although Bengal is not a large cotton-growing country, the article forms fairly largely in the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, occupying a prominent place in the Bengal Agricultural Section. The variety is very large, running into hundreds, and there is room for excision of cultivation, and improvement of the staple in more than one kind. It is to be hoped that this exhibition will have the effect of bringing the possibilities of cotton as well as other articles on show before practical men, who will be able to produce really good results. If Europeans throw themselves into the branch, and endeavour to reap the benefit of this collection of exhibits, there is no doubt that hand, things will be said of them in consequence thereof by the extremist of the Indian press, so let the Indians themselves take up the many openings which present themselves and work them for their own and their country's good. In the worthy chairman of the Exhibition Committee, there is an object lesson, he being now head of one of the leading firms in Calcutta, a result attained by his ever readiness to go with the times, and to adapt to his own uses, whatever is best both in Eastern and Western ideas and methods. The exhibit in the agricultural section of the show are wonderful in their number and variety—sugar, cotton, rice, seeds, fibres, jute, silks, etc. all showing an amazing number, each differing in some degree from the others. One would have supposed that if the Bengali ryot knew anything it would be about rice, but there are on show two paddy plants—one very full representing the result of transplanting the seedlings one by one, the other distinctly poor, produced by following the usual method of transplanting a lot of seedlings together which is said to be the usual method followed. If the exhibition only leads to reform in this one item, it will have justified its existence, by the difference it will make in the outturn of the Bengal rice crop. There are quite a quantity of fibres shown, jute, of course, occupying a prominent place, but there are many others which seem worth the attention of mill managers, now that jute is at such a high level of price, as they may be found to be on the same proportion to modern jute as that fibre formerly bore to hemp, and if so would go far to solve the difficulties, which now be set the gunny trade. In this respect I fear the European is not enterprising enough. The manager, as a rule has been born, bred and brought up in an atmosphere of jute, and almost refuses to admit the possibility of any rival or substitute. The exhibition is quite one of the sights of Calcutta just now, and is crowded day after day by the native element, its close proximity to the Congress meeting place no doubt making it doubly attractive. It is planned and executed on a scale very much more imposing than anything of the kind previously, and, if the theory of the show can only be converted into practise, much good will follow. The regenerating of a mere tithe of the visitors in matters agricultural could serve to carry new ideas broadcast over Bengal, and it should not be too much to look for that comparatively small result.

COMMERCE DORMANT.

For the past week commercial Calcutta has been more or less dormant and undergoing holidays, the inhabitants both European and Indian, being given over to the usual Christmas functions to which have been added this year the Congress meeting and the industrial exhibition. The closure has come as a relief to the somewhat strained conditions which prevail in so many markets at the present time, the dearness of money tending to accentuate the trouble all round. The failure of the Bank of England Directors to advance the rate has raised hopes of better things, especially as the position judging from the scanty information cabled out, was distinctly adverse, the percentage figure being lower than for some time past. During the holidays, too, further withdrawals have been allotted for Egypt to the action of the Directors at the meeting of this week is looked for with some anxiety. At the same time the new year is on the eve of appearing, when there is generally a flow of money towards the Bank of England, and if we can only get the rate down there to 5 or 4 per cent. and generally easier conditions, our market here will be much relieved. There are very causes put forward to account for this worldwide condition of dear money. Activity of trade everywhere and the dearness of all produce, and raw material generally, and consequently of the manufactured article, is an admitted fact, this latter condition being accounted for by the depreciation of gold following on the heavy output of late years. The actual yield in 1905 surpassed all precedent, but seeing that it is held in expert quarters that South Africa is responsible for the imporant advance, the substantial change in its labour problem being the main cause of the increase, it is a question whether we shall not see before long a very marked setback in the contributions from this source when the Chinese are repatriated. The value of African gold in 1905 was nearly twenty, one million pounds sterling, or an increase of twenty-five per cent, over that of 1904, America coming second, and as these two countries alone, out of all the gold producers showed an increase, it is easy to see that with the African supplies reduced a shock may be put on the depreciation of the metal and a return made to a lower scale of values all round. Of course, there are always chances of new finds of gold, and in any event the world's demand for the arts and its growing industries increased from year to year, and should prevent anything like a surfeit of the precious metal. Barring, however, any new discoveries of gold, the probable results of the cessation of Chinese labour on the Rand will be watched with interest.

SHRINKAGE OF CREDIT.

Amongst other causes assigned for the present the demand for gold is the shrinkage of credit, especially in the United States of America, where the Trust of prosecutions, the insurance scandals, and other similar matters must have shaken confidence, and necessitated the employment of more hard cash in place of credit. Then there is the very large amount of material loss which the world has sustained by the war between Japan and Russia, combined with the disastrous earthquake, these all compelling the despatch of much money to the States, while all have tended to stimulate trade in various ways. Here in India high values have been the cause most of the trouble experienced, the capital hitherto available being naturally found insufficient to carry through transactions of double the value of those of previous years. There has been no change made to-day in the Bank of Bengal rate, the figures of the statement being again more favourable than was generally anticipated and indicating that money is gradually accumulating in Calcutta. In the Public Demand there is a decrease shown of Rs. 64,86,152, while cash is up at Head Office by some Rs. 45 lakhs, and at the Branches of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs, the percentage standing at 30·17 as against 27·63 last week. The Bank of England figures cabled indicate a decrease in the percentage rate of two points to 37, but on the other hand discounts in the open market are ¼ per cent. lower, showing that no undue importance is attached to the permanency of present ruling conditions. The share market has been very dull during the past week, the transactions being few and values barely maintained. Government Paper has been fairly steady in the neighbourhood of Rs. 95. To-day though business is nominally resumed there is very little doing. Jute comes clearer from London, and the general outlook is for a continuance of the abnormal values of that fibre.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is a question of a last effort concluded Prince Bulow, to restore permanent, peace and security to our Colonies and if we flinch from this last sacrifice we become guilty of a grave omission and of a sin against the nation. It is now [illegible] whether the Kaiser will by dissolving at the present moment get a more obedient Parliament. After the last election in June 1903 the strength of parties respectively stood [illegible] 99, Social Democrats 83, National Liberals 47, Conservatives 67, Radical Left 25, Moderate Radicals 10, other groups 37. Recent events in the domain of both domestic and foreign policy have not tended to popularise the Government. In these letters I have indicated the growing restlessness and discontent in the mass of the nation at the manner in which the Kaiser desires to keep his people in leading strings. But we are grown up, the people cry and demand to be treated as men. There is however a strong Conservative and Agrarian party ready to support the Emperor in any autocratic tendencies. Baron von Richthofen one of the Conservative leaders in the Reichstag in the course of Thursday's debate declared that the Imperial Chancellor would always find the Conservatives on his side whenever it was a question of doing away with any Parliamentary collateral rule. The Social Democrats do not fear the result of the new elections for each appeal to the country increases the number of their party returned to Parliament while as to the Conservatives it may be questioned whether the party will hold its own undiminished. For the first time perhaps in German Parliamentary annals the question of the power of the purse, as precious a weapon for safeguarding liberty in the hands of the Commons of England, was raised in the Reichstag. Herr Schmidt of the Radical Left spoke of the action adopted by his party as being taken in the interest of the power of the purse. Two great constitutional questions that of the limitations of the power of Parliament and that of the power of the purse may be raised at the coming elections and in that case the issue will be watched with universal interest.

DIAMONDS IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Germany has certainly been unfortunate in the matter of colonies, those she possesses being remarkable for little else than too much sun, too much sand and too many savages of a peculiarly untractable type. She deserved better luck in her struggle for *Weltreich* and this appears to be coming to her at last. Herr Dernburg the Colonial Director informed the Committee of the Reichstag the other day that news had been received of the discovery of blue clay deposits and diamonds on the so called Capitvialpfel in German South West Africa. The right of exploitation of the diamantiferous area will be reserved to the Government so that the colony may profit by the discovery.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO STATE.

The Belgian Chamber has not come to a vote upon the question of the Congo State. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by several speakers at the absence of any clear declaration from the Government on the question of annexation and also as to what would became of the Domaine de la Couronne, the territory reserved by King Leopold in the event of annexation. The Premier said it was private property though founded for the public interest and that the Sovereign had the right to make such a foundation. Should Belgium annex the Congo State the Domaine de la Couronne, like every private foundation which has a public object would be subject to the sovereignty of the nation, Mr. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, frankly expressed his sympathy with the English campaign against the misdoings in the Congo. Although recognising the salutary influence of the enterprise as an antidote to Belgium parochialism he always voted against the credits demanded for the Congo State as he thought the position of King Leopold as absolute Sovereign of the Congo was bound to exercise a baleful influence upon the relations between Belgium and her constitutional monarch. He feared also that the rapid exploitation of the country would involve the oppression of the natives and could not admit that the personal influence of the Sovereign had exercised a beneficent influence. M. Vandervelde deplored the attacks made upon Mr. Morel during the debate and the swearing allusions to the Anglican Bishop, Lord Grey and Lord Lansdowne, as his acolytes. The present state of affairs on the Congo could no longer be maintained and the speaker therefore favoured annexation though not without previous examination for which the materials were at present wholly lacking. The terms of the Colonial Bill now before the House were however wholly inadequate. King Leopold has granted an American press representative an interview in which he declared that he derived no private fortune from the Domaine de la Couronne; all the revenue accruing from that source was employed for the benefit of the Congo State.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

CAPTAIN GREYNS, Adjutant, Punjab Light Horse, proceeds to-day on special leave, temporary, returning on completion.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

"Young maids," the poet observed, "must marry." But that was a long while ago. Young maids are not so sure of it nowadays. A good many of them prefer to be old maids before they marry. And as for men—it is becoming modern for a man to marry before he is bald. Boy-and-girl marriages went out with the crinoline. Middle-age is the marriageable age nowadays. We postpone marriage till the years have brought us wisdom and wealth and rheumatism. In the good old days young people fell in love in their teens and married as soon as the man was twenty-one. If a lad proposed to marry at twenty-one now any qualified medical man would sign for him a certificate of lunacy. Moreover, the youth would hardly find a girl under fifty to marry him.

EXCEPTION.

No person of sanity would declare that late marriages are always objectionable, or early marriages always to be desired. Life would be intolerable if half of it were not exceptions to rules. Some people are older at twenty-one than others at thirty. But there is a good deal of likeness between people, there is a good deal of value in general rules—so long as you do not suppose they are true. Is it, then, the fact, as some good folks now try to convince us, that the system of late marriages is deplorable? Ought we, if we would seek

FOR THE [illegible] PEOPLE.

Our Natural History Column.

We doubt whether the present year of grace can show as great a diversity of trained animals as, say, 1706 or 1806. Hippodromes and other shows a far greater number of the events are human performances and the time given to the feats of highly trained beasts is less than formerly. Performing dogs and horses are common enough, and we have witnessed the carefully regulated movements of a musical seal, a racing pig, and a few others, including the inevitable performing fleas. But a troupe of highly trained monkeys is ridiculously rare, and we have never seen a bare playing as labor as the seventeenth century Londoners were able to do. Elephants are infinitely susceptible of training and very intelligent; why then are the sightseers at a circus so seldom regaled with the sight of an elephant doing interesting things?

Many an Indian traveller has been amazed at the sagacity of the elephant. Forbes of Bombay fame mentions an interesting specimen: "I performed many a long journey upon an elephant given by Bagobah to Colonel Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility and affection of this noble quadruped. If I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immovable until my sketch was finished; if I wished for ripe mangoes growing out of the common reach, he selected the most fruitful branch and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver for the company in the howdah, accepting of any part given to himself with a respectful salaam by raising his trunk three times above his head, in the manner of the oriental obeisance, and as often did he express his thanks by a murmuring noise. When a bough obstructed the howdah, he twisted his trunk around it and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a leafy branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate the air around him by waving it with his trunk.

The elephant is a sort of walking larder. He is able to hide valuables for a considerable period in the corner of his mouth, and likewise possesses in the exterior of his stomach a receptacle fit for retaining both liquids and solids. There he can carry a supply of water and grass sufficient for several days! Perhaps the *Loxa elephas* for elephant sagacity in high life is the case of Akbar, of Abul Fazl. Akbar the Magnificent had a great store by his elephants, and was most lavish in his grants of rations to the useful beasts. Abul Fazl tells of elephants which could shoot arrows out of a bow and of others which could move their limbs in irreproachable time to the most elaborate musical modes.

The powers of endurance possessed by an elephant are so great that he deserves good and abundant food. He will cover forty or fifty miles a day for a month and on emergency can do two hundred in two days. Less swift than the camel, he is more useful for heavy work, but he must have food. In war his services are invaluable. Instances of battles lost through the stampeding of maddened elephants might, of course, be quoted—e.g. the defeat of Porus by Alexander. But what of the many engagements where a compact mass of disciplined elephants carried all before it. It must be borne in mind that an elephant may receive scores of such wounds from arrows or bullets without seriously suffering.

[illegible] might be seen two giant elephants is a sight not to be seen every day. Not many years ago, however, every Indian prince kept his fighting elephants, just as every English gentleman kept his fighting cocks. Likewise they were employed as a method of execution for criminals. To be trampled under foot by elephants was a regular fate of those who provoked, perhaps, on a petty cause, the wrath of their Rajah. The court of the Gaekwar of Baroda half a century ago, abounded in animals trained to fight for the pleasure of their lord. Elephants, lions and tigers thus displayed their pugnacity before admiring eyes, and magnificent fighting rams added piquancy to the show. These fortunate beasts were regaled with almonds, raisons and pistachio nuts after each contest to reward their courage and renew their strength. Personal of inferior states emulated their betters in fighting goats, quails, cocks and pigeons. In Jeypore it was more customary to train up dogs, not so much to fight with each other as to worry larger brutes, e.g., bears and bulls. But after all a human assault must be more exciting, and we can quite believe those who say that to sit and watch a Spanish bull fight is the acme of exhilaration. The reality of the danger in the method of survival and the almost superhuman dexterity of the best *matadors* must in truth affect the emotions of the onlookers more powerfully than any of the sports of present-day civilization.

From elephants to mermaids is a far cry. But we feel constrained to take up the cudgels on behalf of these interesting members of the ocean community, seeing that their very existence, like that of the mermaid of the artist is questioned. The conventional mermaid of the artist is, of course a mere delusion, [illegible] but perverted truth, as no doubt has its counterpart in the actual fish. [illegible] have an intensely human countenance, and [illegible] a smooth of face with well developed features and breast. The female species of this fish may be not inaptly styled the maid of the sea, or "mermaid" and her brothers might be known as mermen. It is presumably this fish or one of its congeners which used to be regularly caught off the coast of Mozambique and sold for food. With the exception of a rather piglike nose and mouth the whole animal, from the lips upward, closely resembled a well-formed woman. The head was covered with dark glossy hair of considerable length. The arms were of good proportion, tapering to a fin in place of a hand, and the total length of the fish was from six to twelve feet. We are quoting from works a century old, but the observation of this fish was so well authenticated that the more scientific methods of the present day nature study could hardly be expected to upset the accuracy of this account in its main features. Well certified instances of mermaid capture occurred in Ceylon in 1560, when surgical dissection bore out the close resemblance to the human frame, and again in Europe during the same century. It cannot, of course, be contended that these babes are anything like so closely related to man in respect of intelligence or in structure and function, as our local cousins, the anthropoid apes.

The identity of the anthropoid apes puzzled our ancestors for two and a half centuries. The first apparent notice of a manlike ape occurs in the notes of a Portuguese sailor, Eduardo Lopez, published in 1598. *Purchas' Pilgrimage*, which appeared in 1612, refers to "great apes of the height of a man, but twice as big in feature of their limbes, with strength proportionable, hairie all over, otherwise altogether like men and women in their whole bodily shape, except this that their legges had no calves. They lived on such wild fruits as the trees and woods yielded, and in the night time lodged in the trees." The history of the subsequent investigations, and the gradual clearing up of the mystery involved by the many conflicting statements, is well narrated in an essay by Thos. Huxley, written in 1862. It was not until the lifetime of this great scientist that the existence of four distinct kinds of anthropoid apes was irrefutably established. Two of our species are of course the Gibbon and the Orang Outang, Eastern Asia, chiefly Borneo, Sumatra and Upper Asia, and the Chimpanzee and Gorilla in Western Africa, none of these apes have tails, and none of them possess the cheek-pouches common among monkeys. In fact they all resemble man far more than they resemble the other monkeys. Their several habits and peculiarities are so full of interest that we hope to return to the subject shortly.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Omerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Byculla, Parelwadi, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Bygulla and its Naga [illegible]	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Side	0	0	0
Unclassified and Unknown ...	0	0	8
[illegible]	0	0	0
Total.....	2	2	97
Total plague deaths to date ..	154 152		
Deaths this last year.....	2	0	89

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	4

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BY THE WAY.

OVERWORK AMONG BEES.

Lord Avebury should be interested to learn that to the snake story and the mosquito story American humour is now adding the bee story. The *Minneapolis Journal* issues a warning against placing one's beehives too near an arc light. A voracious correspondent reports that his own bees mistook a light of this kind for daylight, and continued working until dawn, when they "turned in." In a few minutes the sun was out and they instinctively returned to their labours, which continued until dusk. After a short respite the re-kindling of the arc light sent them staggering forth for another round of toil. "They were all dead by the end of the week—victims of overwork, every mother's son of them."

MR. WATTS-DUNTON ON THE ROMANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton has been giving his views on the observance of Christmas in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*. He is afraid that the romance of Christmas is fading away year by year:

I find that but very few people take anything like the interest in Christmas festivities that we used to take when I was young, and that I, for my part, still take, and shall always take. It was the delightful descriptions of Christmas in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" that first filled me with the poetry of Christmas. I read it as a schoolboy at eleven years of age, and have read it many times since.... I do not think that the joy of Christmas will ever be revived, for it is part and parcel of the poetry of Home, which, owing mainly, perhaps, to the Americanisation, or, rather, to the materialisation of our woman seems to be gone for ever. Things may change for the better, Mr. Watts-Dunton adds, but at present he does not see much sign of it. "Wealth-worship must be stilled and killed before the poetry of life can return to us."

TENNYSON IN A FRIVOLOUS MOOD.

An amusing glimpse of Tennyson in a frivolous mood is related in "The Cambridge Apostles," a book published a few days ago. It seems that a year or so before the Poet Laureate died, Mrs. Brookfield—the original of Lady Castlewood in "Esmond"—was on a visit at Freshwater, when the old poet surprised her by exclaiming, "Jane, let us dance." She demurely suggested that they were no longer young enough for such a pastime, but Lord Tennyson scouted the idea, and assured her that it was still his favourite exercise. He then proceeded with deliberation and stateliness to pirouette by himself down the room.

THE SONG AND ITS SINGER.

Thackeray, on his own showing, Sir Francis Burnand states in the *Cornhill*, was no vocalist; he could chaunt in a kind of burlesque ecclesiastical fashion; and Sir John Tenniel, who, on being invited to join the staff, found Thackeray in his usual place at the *Punch* Table, affirms that Thackeray never sang this song at any Wednesday night *Punch* dinner within his own memory. "But," adds Sir Francis, "Sir John can clearly recall Horace Mayhew 'quavering it out,' with real emotion in his voice, at the *Punch* dinner, that in ordinary routine took place on the first Wednesday after Thackeray's funeral. This I also remember. And I can call to mind how, on subsequent occasions, Horace Mayhew, late in the evening, would drop into song, and volunteer, for what he supposed to be our benefit, as much as he could at the moment remember of 'dear old Thack's' 'Mahogany Tree.'"

HARRY LEIGH.

One of the most popular conversationalists at the Savage Club in bygone days was Harry Leigh; but his wit was sometimes biting and his humour often personal. A writer in *P.T.O.* recalls that he was once discussing the composition of epitaphs, when that eccentric German member of the Savage Club, Dr. Strauss, said: "What would you write of me, Harry". "I would do you credit in a single line," was the quick reply. "What would you say so?" asked Strauss. "Give the devil his due," was Leigh's caustic response. Strauss was a great linguist, and an accomplished man in many respects. He had lost most of his teeth, and did not always speak clearly. He was making a speech one evening, when a puzzled "Savage" turned to his neighbour and asked: "What language is he talking now?" "Grin Arabic," was the reply.

THE LOST LEGION.

Lord Rosebery, in his appeal for the retention by Scotland of her Cavalry, may be encouraged by a previous precedent. The War Office, at last alive, may forget the extinction of the three-hundred-year-old regiments of the three kingdoms, but in the old years, when Cromwell was lord of the land, the island of Arranmore was garrisoned by his grim and great soldiers. They built a fort and made themselves comfortable in the island. The war Office forgot, in succeeding days, that there ever had been a garrison in Arranmore. That garrison was never withdrawn, it never was reinforced. Officially it must be there now. The islanders say that the Cromwellian soldiers intermarried with the local population, and that their descendants are still on the island. The ruins of their fort are still to be seen.

POINTS OF VIEW.

At Cambridge, where the mathematics prevail, a man is merely taught *how* to think; at Oxford, where philosophy is the medium, he is also liable to be taught *what* to think.—Frances Gribble, in the *Fortnightly Review*.

The quest of the Poles is made in the name of science, but science is mere, as often, only another name for Romance. Nothing else is to be won from the lone Arctic regions. They are the last and most awful stronghold of the Unknown on this earth.—*Academy*.

There is a new sort of snobbishness which is very rife to-day, and which seem like a species of hybrid between the social and the moral form of the disease. It shows itself in a strong desire to be in the moral fashion. People teach themselves to condemn what is condemned by the fashion of the moment, and to excuse what is by that fashion excused.—*Spectator*.

If each individual were not busy, making his own few years, nay, his own hour and minute, tolerable, the race, for all its metaphorical powers of survival, would have died out a good while ago; nor would there be much talk of a future (on earth or off it) if there were not a most imperious present, full of care and distress.—Vernon Lee, in the *Fortnightly Review*.

Pessimists are over-fond of dining into British cars the number of things that are done better abroad, but the most gloomy of them has not yet dared to say that better sheep and cattle are bred outside England than England can produce. The roast beef of England has even been glorified in song; her Southdown mutton is equally worthy of stirring music.—*Daily Graphic*.

The reading of biography always brings one over quickly to the sombre side of life. Are there, then, no essentially sunshiny existences among the people who do things and have their biographies done? I have just been trying to remember such a one—and the most cheerful I can recall is Stevenson's! His was a line of manufactured sunshine, but it seems to have warmed and cheered his intimate circle as well as, or better than, the real thing. And, after all, is not that the final test of sunshine? Who can propose a better?—*Pelman's Monthly*.

Splendid traditions no longer satisfy the highly born. They, too, want a share in the material spoils of the world, or, at least, in its intoxicating activities. Those among them who have lost their independence of spirit flatter the wealthy out of sheepskin love, and the worst of the wealthy flatter them out of snobbishness. The less dignified among the intellectuals flatter both because their imaginations are dazzled by the sight of power, and both condescend to the intellectuals because they find them useful and amusing.—*Spectator*.

The South Africans have won golden opinions, not alone for their skill in the great game of Rugby football, but for the spirit in which they have played it. From all quarters the testimony is the same, that our visitors have never been surpassed as a team for the scrupulous cleanness and fairness of their game. Football matches will not settle political antagonisms; games will not extirpate deep-seated national prejudices. But they play their part towards that desirable end and the part may be greater than most politicians think.—*Daily Telegraph*.

It would scarcely have occurred to anybody except Mr. Barrie that fairyland to many children must coincide in its geographical situation with Kensington Gardens. Illustrated papers have shown nursemaids and policemen, perambulators and babies in this resort; but few who looked at them could have realised, as the novelist has done, what an enchantment these gardens must have had for the little folk who were taken there. And it was a pleasant idea to assume that when the gates are closed the territory passes into the hands of these "little folk" whom our forefathers believed to dance in the moonlight.—*Country Life*.

THE production of Dr. Felix Oswald's "Treatise on the Geology of Armenia" is one of the romances of authorship. Eight years ago Mr. Oswald was a clerk in Somerset House, and was permitted to accompany Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, M. P., on an expedition through Armenia. He returned with a mass of material, which, at that time, he could not afford to have printed. He decided to print bit by bit himself. After a few lessons from a printer he bought some type, a small hand-press, and an apparatus for reproducing maps. For three years he was daily at his task after his office work was done, and at last had 104 copies, of 500 pages each, ready. The cost was 21*l*. The volume has enabled him to obtain the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of London.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE fact of the Admiralty having asked to be furnished with the names of the officers who have especially contributed to the scores made by the best ships in this year's gunnery tests encourages the hope that this branch of the service will be well represented in the New Year naval promotions. These are now under consideration by the Board, and, having regard to the remarkable strides which have been made during the year in the art of rapid and accurate shooting from all classes of guns, it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Admiralty will mark their appreciation of these efforts in a practical manner, by giving a step in rank to the officers who are favourably reported upon. The results of the year's practices are now being dissected and tabulated for publication as Blue Books early in 1907. The systems adopted in awarding points in the battle practice and test of gunlayers—two widely different competitions—are governed by various circumstances known only to Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the inspector of target practice, and those immediately associated with him, so that it is impossible, even with such details as are to hand, to place the fleets and squadrons in the order of merit in which they will appear in the official returns. It is, however, practically certain that the Second Cruiser Squadron will hold pride of place in both competitions, and that the China Squadron of the Eastern Fleet will figure much better in the returns—especially in battle practice—than it has done in recent years, the "King Alfred," flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, having assisted materially in this direction. For the time being interest will centre in the action of the Admiralty in rewarding the officers who have shown conspicuous ability in their supervision of the guns' crews.

In the middle of the present year the President of the Board of Trade formed a committee, with Mr Hudson E. Kearley, the senior member for Devonport as its chairman, "to consider and report upon the most practicable scheme for the supply and training of boy seamen of British nationality for the mercantile marine." These terms are somewhat too cramped to deal with the whole question of the supply of British seamen for British ships; though it was welcomed at the time as an attempts to deal with what may be called to the infantile side of a very large and important subject. The mercantile marine may well be called the spoon which conveys foreign food to the mouths of the inhabitants of these islands, and it is amazing that we should so long have been content to let the power that worked the spoon be so largely composed of a foreign element who could interfere with the process of feeding us during the time of war. The report of the committee is awaited with interest. There is an adult as well as an infantile side to this subject, however, and a suggested solution for this side was placed before the country two or three years ago in a discussion at the Royal United Service Institution on a paper read on the manning of our merchant ships by Admiral Sir John Hay.

It was then pointed out that a short service system in the Navy, to train Naval Reserves, would at the same time provide disciplined men for manning our merchant ships, if the owners would offer such men wages and conditions of life in the forecastles of our merchantile marine which they could accept. All merchant captains agree that no better seaman than the British can be found when the stress and strain of bad weather at sea arrives. Their objection to the Britisher is his drunken habits when in harbour. It is chiefly for this reason that foreigners are to-day found in the filthy forecastles of our merchantmen in such large numbers. They are cheap, but like many cheap things, they are nasty. With disciplined and sober men leaving the Royal Navy daily, as they will be in the course of the next year or two, after five years' service under the White Ensign, and with nothing but skilled sea labour to offer employers ashore, there should be little difficulty in recruiting for our merchant ships if shipowners will only offer sufficient inducements. In most cases the Naval Reservsman will be at best to be able to ask for unskilled employment on shore, and will be shouldered out of this kind of work by the vast army of unemployed men even more handy than he at the only work which he and they can perform. To the shipowner, however, the Reservemen could offer skilled labour, and means should be found for this to be utilised. The work of the Marine Society to bring these two together therefore deserves every encouragement.

It would surprise many not in close touch with the modern Navy to find what a firm foothold boxing has gained in the senior service during the last few years. At all the naval depots at home and abroad there are constant contests during the cooler months, between the champions and aspiring champions of the different weights, from heavy to bantam. This is especially the case in the home ports, where convenient spaces for this sport exists at the naval barracks. At these places there are monthly, or fortnightly meetings during the winter, and some first class exhibitions are given in the best bouts. Many naval men are now also found engagements at the National Sporting Club, and they give a good account of themselves. High-class boxing is likewise seen at the inter-port matches, and at the Army and Navy meetings at Aldershot; while at such places as Malta and Gibraltar large meetings are held, and station cups are contested for by men who would be worth seeing at any exhibition. As a man in training for these matches has to exercise a considerable amount of self-denial, and the general restraint necessary to physical training, this manly sport is to be commended both in the Navy and Army; for its influence must be felt in other places in a fighting service than within the small square enclosed by the ropes.

Mr. Arnold-Forster's *Apologia* affords instructive reading at the present time. We had so much reason to criticise many of the proposals of the late Secretary of State that we feel greater justification in welcoming his volume. It was never decided that Mr. Arnold-Forster possessed a thoroughly right grasp of the work he had in hand. He realised the high importance of maintaining a standing Army first-class soldiers for the maintenance of our garrison in India. He knew how necessary it was to organise a Striking Force which could instantly be sent abroad, though we always thought he placed its strength too low. He said that outside our Army, but as a part of it, there must be a great reserve-making agency, to enable us ultimately to place a great army in the field, but he attempted, unwisely as it appeared, to bring this about by reducing a large part of the Army to a sedentary basis with a service of two years. Mr. Haldane, who is more skilful in marshalling words than battalions, has eloquently expatiated on the virtues of continuity, and has bestowed his blessing upon the work of his predecessor. Mr. Arnold-Forster has a just cause of complaint in view of Mr. Haldane's professions. For not only have principles been reversed, but the solvent process has been carried into matters of detail. The new scheme, as the late Secretary says, weakens the Regular Army by destroying seasoned battalions and reducing the artillery—the most highly-trained troops in the world—thereby committing the most suicidal act that we can lay to the account of any Minister of War. The scheme gives us no Striking Force, but diminishes our preparedness for war, cutting down the Reserve-making power and reducing the number of trained officers. It gives us no proper means of expansion, and deludes us with vague talk of a National Army, while it can lead to no serious saving of money.

Mr. Arnold-Forster drives home these points in a sweeping indictment, and he has no patience with petty economics which strike at efficiency. If we mistake not there is evidence of this parsimonious spirit in the December Army Orders, in which it is intimated that no further appointments will be made of ridingmasters of cavalry regiments. Riding in the British cavalry is good, but there are those who think it might be better. Never was efficiency of greater importance than now in the cavalry, and it is not only in cavalry duties proper, but in horsemastership that training is of the highest importance. If the ridingmaster can be dispensed with, he can never have been necessary. Is this really alleged, or will the true reason for the change, a petty economy, be avowed? Perhaps some member of the House may usefully elicit from Mr. Haldane the reasons for this change. The new regulation also seems to imply that the adjutant of a cavalry regiment has not enough to do. At any rate, he is to add the duties of the ridingmaster to his own, without fee or reward. We shall be surprised if this arrangement is welcomed by the officers concerned who will henceforth be responsible for the training of recruits and remounts, the care of riding schools, manèges, jumps, and equitation equipment, besides assisting the commanding officer in the general supervision of the training of the regiment in equitation and horsemanship. It seems to us that the cavalry adjutant will have a pretty busy time of it. Some men there are of consuming energy and activity, who will readily take up any useful duties, but the majority of adjutants, who do not find their present occupations a sinecure, will not view with satisfaction the imposition of new duties upon them. After March 31, 1908, officers will not, except in rare cases, be appointed adjutants unless they have qualified at the Cavalry School. We confess we do not see the military reason for these changes, except the last, and we can only observe the working of the spirit of cheese-paring which is operating throughout the Army to whittle down everything to the barest necessities. If this goes on the machinery when set to work will infallibly break down.

"Conway Liyn" remembers a famous diner, who passed away not long ago, to whom the drinking of old port was something of a sacrament. When he intended to give himself that pleasure, he prepared for it during the whole of the day, nursing his palate and keeping it pure and clean. His breakfast consisted of tea, toast and milk, his lunch of [illegible] chicken, eaten with brown bread, a single cup of tea in the afternoon, and a rigorous abstention from the use of tobacco during the whole of the day prepared him for the full enjoyment of his port at night.

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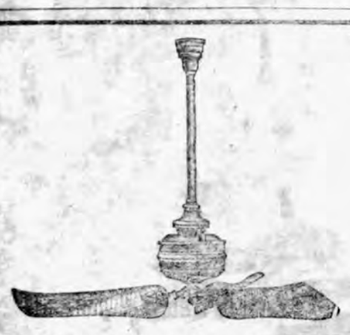

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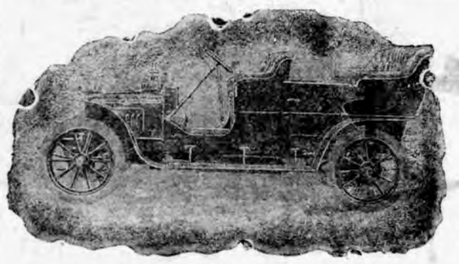

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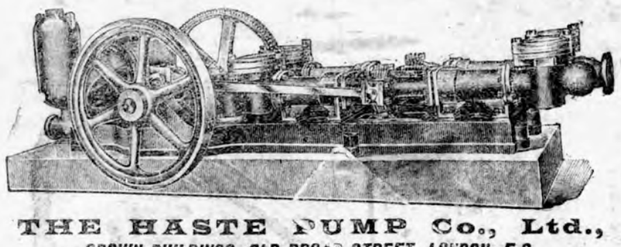

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